A Commission Report to the 105th General Assembly

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2004 through June 2009

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State of Tennessee

Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
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September 2007

The Honorable Ron Ramsey
Speaker of the Senate

The Honorable Jimmy Naifeh
Speaker, House of Representatives

Members of the General Assembly

State Capitol
Nashville, TN 37243

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Transmitted herewith is the sixth in a series of reports on Tennessee's infrastructure needs by the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR) pursuant to Public Chapter 817, Acts of 1996. That act requires the TACIR to compile and maintain an inventory of infrastructure needed in Tennessee and present these needs and associated costs to the General Assembly during its regular legislative session. The inventory, by law, is designed to support the development by state and local officials of goals, strategies and programs to

- improve the quality of life of all Tennesseans,
- support livable communities,
- and enhance and encourage the overall economic development of the state through the provision of adequate and essential public infrastructure.

This report represents the TACIR's continuing efforts to improve the inventory.

Information from the annual inventory has been used by the Comptroller's Office of Education Accountability to study high priority public schools identified by the Department of Education. Information on water and wastewater needs has been shared with staff of the Department of Environment and Conservation's grant programs. TACIR has recently provided school needs information to the Comptroller's Division of Bond Finance.

Sincerely,

Representative Randy Rinks
Chairman

Harry A. Green, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2004 through June 2009

Executive Summary

This report is the sixth in a series on infrastructure that began in the late 1990s. These reports to the General Assembly present Tennessee's public infrastructure needs as reported by local officials, those submitted by state departments and agencies as part of their budget requests to the Governor, and those compiled by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. It covers the five-year period of July 2004 through June 2009 and provides two types of information: (1) needed infrastructure improvements and (2) the condition of existing elementary and secondary (K-12) public schools. Needs fall into the six broad categories shown in the block below. A number of conclusions may be drawn from the information compiled in the inventory:

- ✓ The total need for public infrastructure improvements is estimated at $28.3 billion for 2004 through 2009—an increase of $3.9 billion from the previous inventory—including the cost of upgrading existing public schools to good condition. The $14.7 billion increase since the 1999 report represents both increased need for infrastructure and increased coverage by the inventory.
- ✓ Transportation and Utilities needs increased $4.2 billion since the last inventory and $9.3 billion since the first, which is more than half of the total increase since that report. The one-year increase in total public infrastructure needs is less than the increase in Transportation and Utilities needs because the decreases in two other categories of need exceeded the increases in the other three categories. The one-year increase

Reported Infrastructure Needs

Transportation & Utilities $14.6 billion	Education $5.7 billion
Health, Safety & Welfare $5.2 billion	Recreation & Culture $1.8 billion
Economic Development $669 million	General Government $426 million

Grand Total $28.3 billion

Adequate infrastructure is as essential to economic growth as economic growth is to individual prosperity.

The Tennessee General Assembly charged the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR) with developing and maintaining an inventory of infrastructure needs "in order for the state, municipal and county governments of Tennessee to develop goals, strategies and programs which would

- improve the quality of life of its citizens,
- support livable communities, and
- enhance and encourage the overall economic development of the state."

[Public Chapter 817, Acts of 1996.]

in this category occurred because the Tennessee Department of Transportation provided TACIR additional data about transportation needs. The Transportation and Utilities category now makes up 51% of the total infrastructure need in the current inventory.

- ✓ The other two categories that increased since the last report are Education (7.4%) and General Government (3.6%). The increase in the Education category is the result of more needs reported by the state's higher education institutions. The three categories that decreased are Economic Development (39.8%), Health, Safety, and Welfare (3.1%), and Recreation and Culture (2.6%). More than half of the decrease in the Economic Development category is attributable to a reduction in the estimated cost of a business development project in Nashville.

- ✓ Consistent with the previous report, information about the availability of funding to meet Tennessee's public infrastructure needs indicates that more than half in dollar terms has not yet been identified. Local officials are confident of only $9.0 billion of the $23.2 billion identified as local needs. (These figures do not include needs at existing schools.) Most of it, $7.8 billion, is for needs that are fully funded; another $1.2 billion is for needs that are partially funded. That leaves $14.2 billion of needs for which funding has not yet been identified. It is likely that more of the need will be met from existing funding sources as these needs move through the planning and design and into the construction process, but it is impossible to know in advance how much of the need will actually be funded.

- ✓ The category with the greatest unfunded need is Education. Funding has not yet been identified for 70% of needs reported in this category, not counting needs at existing schools and higher education facilities needs. (Existing schools and higher education needs are not included in the funding analysis.) School systems are not fiscally independent, and this may hamper school officials' ability to project funding.

- ✓ The overall condition of Tennessee's public school buildings continues to improve, and despite increased enrollment growth, the cost of school facility needs reported by local officials statewide is declining. According to local officials, 91% of schools were in good or excellent condition, up five percentage points since the last report. This is a considerable improvement over the 59% reported in 1999. Infrastructure improvements, including new schools as well as improvements and additions to existing schools, are estimated to cost nearly $3.6 billion. This

total is $149 million less than the estimate in last year's report and approximately $144 million less than the estimate reported in 1999. (These figures do not include the needs of the state's special schools.)

- ✓ Almost 33% of projects included in a capital improvements program (CIP) were in the construction phase, but only 14% of projects not included in a CIP were in the construction phase. Slightly more than $4.1 billion of needs included in CIPs were in the construction stage while $1.8 billion of needs not included in CIPs were in the construction stage, a difference of just over $2 billion. The relationship between inclusion in a CIP and being in the construction stage has been consistent through all six TACIR reports. It suggests that inclusion in a CIP is an indication of whether a project can and will be funded.
- ✓ State or federal mandates affect only about 5% of all projects in the current inventory, down from 6% last year and 8% the year before. TACIR does not ask the cost of mandates except for existing schools because of the difficulty of splitting those costs out of the total cost of new infrastructure. About 78% of all projects affected by mandates are needed for new and existing public schools and are estimated to cost $137 million. A quarter of this amount is related to federal requirements, and three-quarters is related to state requirements.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

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Overview

Government's role in providing infrastructure has been well established since ancient times. The Roman Empire is remembered in part for the massive road system it built to tie its vast landholdings together. Remnants of these roads still remain, and many are still in use. In fact, public infrastructure is such an essential part of our lives that we rarely consider why government provides it. Would we have today's extensive road systems if they were not publicly funded? Would we have access to clean water and reliable power without public agencies to ensure their availability? Why do we rely on the public sector for these things instead of the private sector? The private sector does a fine job of providing goods and services when it is possible to monitor and control usage and to exclude users who cannot or will not pay an amount sufficient to generate profit. In the interest of general health and safety, excluding users is not always desirable, and profit may not be possible. Public infrastructure is the answer when the service supported is essential to the common good and the private sector cannot profitably provide it at a price that makes it accessible to all.

This report is the sixth in a series that presents Tennessee's public infrastructure needs. It covers the five-year period of July 2004 through June 2009 and provides two basic types of information as reported by local and state officials: (1) needed infrastructure improvements and (2) the condition of existing elementary and secondary (K-12) public schools. The needs fall into six broad categories:

Table 1. Summary of Infrastructure Improvements Reported as Needed
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009[1]

Category[2]	Number of Projects or Schools Reported		Five-year Reported Estimated Cost	
Transportation and Utilities	2,663	32.3%	$ 14,570,916,337	51.4%
Education[3]	1,690	20.5%	$ 5,647,216,951	19.9%
Health, Safety and Welfare	2,349	28.5%	$ 5,198,055,196	18.3%
Recreation and Culture	1,087	13.2%	$ 1,834,871,543	6.5%
Economic Development	206	2.5%	$ 668,501,407	2.4%
General Government	246	3.0%	$ 425,990,395	1.5%
Grand Total	**8,241**	**100.0%**	**$ 28,345,551,829**	**100.0%**

These needs are based on the full cost of projects that should be in any stage of development during the five-year period of July 2004 through June 2009. Projects included are those that need to be either started or completed at anytime during that period. Estimated costs for the projects may include amounts spent before July 2004 to start a project that needs to be completed during the five-year period or amounts to be spent after June 2009 to complete a project that needs to be started during the five-year period. Officials reporting these needs are not asked to break out the

[1] For a complete listing of all reported needs by county and by public school system, see Appendices D and E.
[2] A list of the types of projects included in the six general categories is shown in Table 1. Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of this report.
[3] Includes improvement needs at existing schools and the state's special schools. Number of projects includes the 1,237 schools for which needs were reported.

Characteristics of Infrastructure

- ✓ It serves an essential public purpose.
- ✓ It has a long useful life.
- ✓ It is infrequent and expensive.
- ✓ It is fixed in place or stationary.
- ✓ It is related to other government functions and expenditures.
- ✓ It is usually the responsibility of local government.

Joint Task Force of the National Association of Home Builders and the National Association of Counties

costs by year. These needs represent the best estimates that state and local officials could provide and do not represent only what they anticipate being able to afford.

Why inventory public infrastructure needs?

The General Assembly proclaimed the value of public infrastructure in legislation enacted in 1996 when it deemed an inventory of those needs necessary "in order for the state, municipal, and county governments of Tennessee to develop goals, strategies, and programs which would

- improve the quality of life of its citizens,
- support livable communities, and
- enhance and encourage the overall economic development of the state

through the provision of adequate and essential public infrastructure."[4] The public infrastructure needs inventory on which this report is based was derived from surveys of local officials by staff of the state's nine development districts[5], the capital budget requests submitted to the Governor by state officials as part of the annual budget process, and bridge and road needs from project listings provided by state transportation officials. The Commission relies entirely on state and local officials to evaluate the infrastructure needs of Tennessee's citizens as envisioned by the enabling legislation.

What infrastructure is included in the inventory?

For purposes of this report, based both on the direction provided in the public act and common usage, public infrastructure is defined as

capital facilities and land assets under public ownership or operated or maintained for public benefit.

Further, to be included in the inventory, infrastructure projects must not be considered normal or routine maintenance and must involve a capital cost of at least $50,000. This approach, dictated by the public act, is consistent with the characterization of capital projects adopted by the General Assembly for its annual budget.

Local officials were asked to describe the needs they anticipated during the period of July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2024, classifying those needs by type of project. State level needs were derived from capital

[4] Chapter 817, Public Acts of 1996. For more information about the enabling legislation, see Appendix A.

[5] For more information on the importance of the inventory to the development districts and local officials, see Appendix B.

budget requests. Both state and local officials were also asked to identify the stage of development as of July 1, 2004. The period covered by each inventory was expanded to twenty years in 2000 because of legislation requiring its use by TACIR to monitor implementation of Tennessee's Growth Policy Act.[6] Plans developed pursuant to that act establish growth boundaries for the anticipated twenty-year population increase and business expansion. This report focuses on the first five years of the period covered by the inventory.

Within these parameters, local officials are encouraged to report their needs as they relate to developing goals, strategies, and programs to improve their communities. They are limited only by the very broad purposes for public infrastructure listed in the law. No independent assessment of need constrains their reporting. In addition, the inventory includes capital needs identified by state officials and submitted to the Governor as part of the annual budget process, and for the third time, bridge and road needs from project listings provided by state transportation officials.

What have we learned about public infrastructure needs?

State and local officials report a total need for public infrastructure improvements estimated at $28.3 billion for 2004 through 2009—an increase of $3.9 billion from the previous inventory—including the cost of upgrading existing public schools to good condition. The $14.7 billion increase since the first infrastructure needs report represents both increased need for infrastructure and increased coverage by the inventory. Some of the larger increases between inventories resulted from improvements such as the inclusion of state agency projects (added for the 2002 report) and projects from state highway officials (added for the 2004 report). (See Table 2.)

Table 2. Comparison of Needed Infrastructure Improvements Reported for All Inventories

Report Year	Five-year Reported Estimated Cost [in billions]	Change from Previous Report [in billions]
1999	$13.7	NA
2001	$18.2	$4.5
2002	$20.5	$2.3
2004	$21.6	$1.1
2005	$24.4	$2.9
2007	$28.3	$3.9

Transportation and Utilities needs represent more than half of the total increase since the first report. The increase in total infrastructure needs is smaller than the increase in the Transportation and Utilities category because the decrease in two other categories of need are larger than the increases in the remaining three categories. Transportation and Utilities needs increased $4.2 billion since the last inventory and $9.3 billion since the first. The one year

[6] Chapter 672, Public Acts of 2000.

increase occurred because the Tennessee Department of Transportation provided TACIR additional data about transportation needs. The Transportation and Utilities category makes up 51% of the total infrastructure need in the current inventory.

The other two categories that increased are Education (7.4%) and General Government (3.6%). The increase in the Education category is the result of more needs reported by the state's higher education institutions. The increase in General Government infrastructure needs occurred because the estimated cost of public building improvements increased by $28 million, offsetting a decrease of $9.8 million in other facilities and a decrease of $3.4 million in property acquisition.

The three categories that decreased are Economic Development (39.8%), Health, Safety, and Welfare (3.1%), and Recreation and Culture (2.6%). More than half of the decrease in Economic Development needs is attributable to a reduction in the estimated cost of a business development project in Nashville. The decline in Health, Safety, and Welfare needs occurred mostly because of large decreases in two project types (stormwater and water and wastewater). More stormwater and water and wastewater projects were completed than were newly reported. Recreation and Culture decreased because infrastructure needs to support libraries, museums, and historic sites decreased 27% almost entirely because of the completion of the new Nashville Main Public Library. This offset increases in the other two types of needs in this category, recreation (1.1%) and community development (10.1%).

32% of Tennessee's major urban roads are congested.

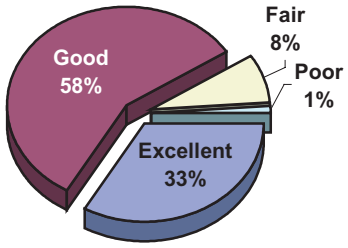
21% of Tennessee's bridges are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.

American Society of Civil Engineers 2005 Report Card for America's Infrastructure

Less than half of all infrastructure needs in the current inventory were fully funded at the time of the inventory. As in the previous inventory, information about the availability of funding to meet Tennessee's public infrastructure needs indicates that more than half of the funding has not yet been identified. The inventory does not include funding information for needs at existing schools or for needs drawn from the capital budget requests submitted by state agencies. Excluding those needs from the total of $28.3 billion reported for the period covered by the inventory leaves $23.2 billion in needs. Local officials are confident of only $9.0 billion of that amount. Most of it, $7.8 billion, is for needs that are fully funded; another $1.2 billion is for needs that are partially funded. That leaves $14.2 billion of needs for which funding has not yet been identified. It is likely that more of the needs will be met from existing funding sources as they move through planning and design and into the construction process, but it is impossible to know in advance how much of the needs will actually be funded.

Breaking the fully funded projects down into the 22 different types of infrastructure in the inventory, local officials expected to raise more than 90% of the funding needed for 8 of the 22 types and more than 60% of the funding needed for 11 of the remaining 14. The state is expected to provide about half the funding for transportation needs and 85% of the funding for the one navigation project that is fully funded. Federal funding is expected to make up less than one third of the total for all types with the exception of one: 78% of the estimated cost of 'other facilities' needs that are known to be fully funded will come from federal funds.

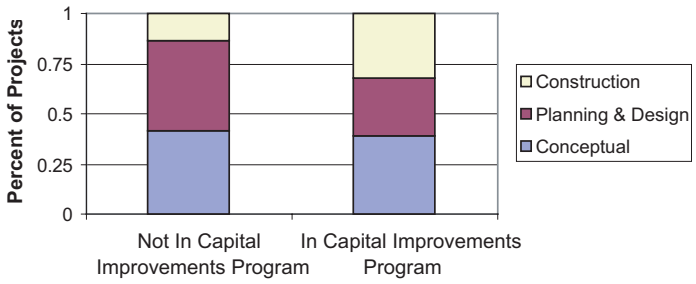
Figure 1. Condition of Schools as Reported by Local Officials



The overall condition of Tennessee's public school buildings continues to improve, and despite increased enrollment growth, the cost of school facility needs reported by local officials statewide is declining. According to local officials, 91% of schools were in good or excellent condition, up five percentage points from 86% last year (see Figure 1). This is a considerable improvement over the 59% reported in 1999. Infrastructure improvements, including new schools as well as improvements and additions to existing schools, are estimated to cost slightly less than $3.6 billion. This total is $149 million less than the estimate in last year's report—a 4% decline—and approximately $144 million more than the estimate reported in 1999. (These figures do not include the needs of the state's special schools.) The one-year decline can be accounted for primarily by a need that was counted twice in error in the previous report.

Projects included in capital improvements programs (CIPs) are far more likely to be in the construction stage than projects not included in CIPs. One of the questions asked of local officials about their needs is whether they are in a CIP.[7] As shown in Figure 2, the difference in the percentage of projects under construction between projects in CIPs and those that are not is dramatic. Almost 33% of projects included in a CIP were in the construction phase, whereas only 14% of projects not in a CIP were in the construction phase. Slightly more than $4.1 billion of needs included in CIPs were in the construction stage whereas $1.8 billion of needs not in CIPs were in the construction stage, a difference of just over $2 billion. The relationship between inclusion in a CIP and being in the construction stage has been consistent through all six TACIR reports. It suggests that inclusion in a CIP is an indication of whether a project can and will be funded.

Figure 2. Percent of Projects by Project Stage and Inclusion in Capital Improvements Program



[7] A copy of the form is included in Appendix C.

State or federal mandates affect about 5% of all projects in the current inventory, down from 6% last year and 8% the year before. The inventory of needs does not require separate estimates of the cost of federal and state mandates except for those affecting existing public school buildings, so it is not possible to determine how much of the total estimated costs of other needs are attributable to mandates; however, about 78% of all projects affected by mandates are new schools or improvements at existing public schools. Mandates at these schools are estimated to cost $137 million, which is only a quarter of the mandate costs reported in the last inventory. About 25% of this amount is related to federal requirements, and 75% is related to state requirements. About 51% of mandate-related education needs is related to providing additional classrooms to meet the lower class sizes required by the Education Improvement Act (EIA). This percentage has declined dramatically—down from 88% in the last inventory. The decline is not unexpected because the EIA's class size requirements went into effect in 2001.

What else needs to be done?

The data collection process continues to improve, and the current inventory is more complete and accurate than ever, particularly with respect to transportation needs. TACIR has tried to strike a balance between requiring sufficient information to satisfy the intent of the law and creating an impediment to local officials reporting their needs. By law, the inventory is required of TACIR, but it is not required of state or local officials; they may decline to participate without penalty. Similarly, they may provide only partial information, making comparisons across jurisdictions and across time difficult. But with each annual inventory, participants have become more familiar with the process and more supportive of the program.

For the fourth year in a row, local officials were provided an opportunity to report whether projects were funded, and if so, from what source. This report is the second to contain a full section on funding. Response to this question has improved, but despite continued efforts to ensure that availability of funds played no role in whether needs were reported, it again appears that some local officials are understating their true needs and reporting instead the infrastructure they plan to build or believe their tax base can support. Future work should include a closer look at variations across the state, such as how urban and rural areas differ in their ability to meet—and perhaps even assess—their infrastructure needs.

Chapter 672, Public Acts of 2000, formally linked Tennessee's public infrastructure inventory and its Growth Policy Act (Chapter 1101, Public Acts of 1998), requiring that the inventory be used to help monitor implementation of the growth policy act. One such project is currently underway. Also currently underway is a project to improve the technological infrastructure of the inventory itself. This project is setting the stage for future efforts to make the inventory more accessible and useful to state and local policy makers and to other researchers. Plans include making it possible for anyone with an interest to easily access information about and compare the infrastructure needs of cities, counties, and regions. TACIR researchers plan to prepare reports targeting specific categories of needs in the future.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

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Introduction

Basics of the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory

The public infrastructure needs inventory is developed using two separate but related inventory forms.[8] Both forms are used to gather information from local officials about needed infrastructure improvements; the second form is also used to gather information about the condition of existing public school buildings, as well as the cost to meet all facilities mandates at the schools, put them in good condition, and provide adequate technology infrastructure. Information about the need for new public school buildings and for school-system-wide infrastructure improvements is gathered in the first form. TACIR staff provide local officials with supplemental information from the state highway department about transportation needs, many of which originate with local officials. This information helps ensure that all known needs are captured in the inventory.

In addition to gathering information from local officials, TACIR staff incorporate capital improvement requests submitted by state officials to the Governor's Office as part of the state's annual budget process. While TACIR staff spend considerable time reviewing all the information in the inventory to ensure accuracy and consistency, the information reported in the inventory is based on the judgment of state and local officials. In some cases, needs are limited to those included in the capital improvements programs (CIPs) of local governments. To the extent this happens, the inventory may not fully capture local needs.

Projects included in the inventory are those that need to be either started or completed at some time during the five-year period of July 2004 through June 2009 and that have an estimated cost of at least $50,000. Estimated costs for the projects may include amounts spent before July 2004 to start a project that needs to be completed during the five-year period or amounts to be spent after June 2009 to complete a project that needs to be started during the five-year period. Because the source of information from state agencies is their capital budget requests, all of those projects are initially recorded as conceptual.

In the context of the public infrastructure needs inventory, the term "mandate" is defined as *any rule, regulation, or law originating from*

Projects in the inventory may be in any one of three stages of development at any time during the five-year period covered:

- conceptual–an infrastructure need with an estimated cost, but not yet in the process of being planned or designed,
- planning and design–development of a set of specific drawings or activities necessary to complete a project identified as an infrastructure need, or
- construction–actual execution of a plan or design developed to complete or acquire a project identified as an infrastructure need.

[8] Both forms are included in Appendix C.

the federal or state government that affects the cost of a project.[9] The mandates most commonly reported are the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986, Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention, Tennessee Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Act, and the Education Improvement Act (EIA). The EIA mandate reduced the number of students in each public school classroom by an overall average of about 4½ beginning fall 2001. Tennessee public schools began working toward that goal with passage of the EIA in 1992 and met it by hiring a sufficient number of teachers; however, some schools still do not have sufficient classroom space to accommodate the additional classes and teachers required.

Except in the case of existing public schools and classrooms needed because of the EIA, the inventory does not include estimates of the cost to comply with mandates, only whether the need was the result of a mandate; therefore, mandates themselves are not analyzed here other than to report the number of projects affected by mandates. Even in the case of public schools, aside from the EIA, the cost of mandate needs reported to TACIR as part of the public infrastructure needs inventory is relatively small—less than 2% of the total infrastructure need for public schools.

"Basic infrastructure is critical to the fabric of our society. That is, basic infrastructure contributes to more than just commercial goods which are often best provided by markets—basic infrastructure also contributes to social and public goods."

Infrastructure Commons in Economic Perspective, Brett M. Frischmann

The Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory–It Matters

The Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory is both a product and a continuous process, one that has been useful in

- *short-term and long-range planning,*
- *providing a framework for funding decisions,*
- *increasing public awareness of infrastructure needs, and*
- *fostering better communication and collaboration among agencies and decision makers.*

Short-Term and Long-Range Planning: Often the One Opportunity for Proactive Thinking

The Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory has become a tool for setting priorities and making informed decisions by all stakeholders. Many decision makers have noted that in a time of tight budgets and crisis-based, reactive decisions, the annual inventory process is the one opportunity they have to set funding issues aside for a moment and think proactively and broadly about their very real infrastructure needs.

[9] See the Glossary of Terms at the end of the Report.

For most officials in rural areas and in smaller cities, the inventory is the closest thing they have to a CIP (see page 7). Without the inventory, they would have little opportunity or incentive to consider their infrastructure needs. Because the inventory is not limited to needs that can be funded in the short term, it may be the only reason they have to consider the long-range benefits of infrastructure. Among other things, the inventory has documented the limited scope of capital improvements programming (see Figure 2) and is being used to encourage local officials who have not been using CIPs to adopt them.

Decision Making: Matching Critical Needs to Limited Funding Opportunities

The Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory provides the basic information that helps state and local officials match needs with funding, especially in the absence of a formal CIP. At the same time, the inventory provides the basic information needed by the development districts to update their respective *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Reports* required annually by the Federal Economic Development Administration. Unless a project is listed in that document, it will not be considered for funding by that agency. Information from the inventory has been used to develop lists of projects suitable for other types of state and federal grants as well. For example, many projects that have received Community Development Block Grants were originally discovered in discussions of infrastructure needs with local government officials. The inventory has helped state decision makers identify gaps between critical needs and available state, local, and federal funding, including an assessment of whether various communities can afford to meet their infrastructure needs or whether some additional planning needs to be done at the state level about how to help them. Most recently, the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Rural Water Needs used the information about water supply and wastewater projects from this inventory in its evaluation of unmet needs.

"Across the country, aging infrastructure and a growing population have led to a massive need for modernizing old schools and constructing new ones."

Safety, Growth, and Equity: School Facilities, Richard Raya and Victor Rubin

A Special Case: Annual Review of Conditions and Needs of Public School Facilities

The schools' portion of the inventory is structured so that the condition of all schools is known, not just the ones in need of repair or replacement. Data can be retrieved from the database and analyzed to identify particular needs, such as technology. This information is useful in pinpointing pressing needs for particular schools and districts, as well as providing an overview of statewide needs. This unique statewide database of information about Tennessee's public school facilities, conditions, and needs continues to be used by the Comptroller's Office

of Education Accountability in its review of schools placed on notice by the Department of Education.

Increased Public Awareness, Better Communication, and Collaboration

The state's infrastructure needs have been reported to a larger public audience, and the process has fostered better communication between the development districts, local and state officials, and decision makers. The resulting report has become a working document used at the local, regional, and state levels. It gives voice to the often underserved small towns and rural communities. Each update of the report provides an opportunity for re-evaluation and re-examination of projects and for improvements in the quality of the inventory and the report itself. This report is unique in terms of its broad scope and comprehensive nature. Through the inventory process, development districts have expanded their contact, communication, and collaboration with agencies not traditionally sought after (*e.g.*, local boards of education, utility districts, the Tennessee Department of Transportation) and strengthened personal relationships and trust with their more traditional local and state contacts. Infrastructure needs are being identified, assessed, and addressed locally and documented for the Tennessee General Assembly, various state agencies, and decision makers for further assessment and consideration.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2004 through June 2009

Reported Infrastructure Needs Statewide

Total Needs Grow 16% Since Last Report–Transportation and Utilities Category Continues to Lead.

State and local officials estimate the cost of public infrastructure improvements that need to be started or completed sometime between July 1, 2004, and June 30, 2009, at more than $28.3 billion, including the estimated cost of upgrading existing public school facilities to good condition (see Table 3). This is an increase of more than $3.9 billion or 16% since the last report. This percentage increase is larger than last year's 13% increase but within the range of increases for the first few years' inventories. It is still less than the $4.5 billion increase between the first two reports in this TACIR series.

Transportation and Utilities continues to be the single largest category with 51% of all infrastructure needs. This one category represents nearly half of the total increase since TACIR's first report on infrastructure needs. Transportation needs alone increased $4.2 billion since the last report and $9.3 billion since the first. Because of the improved information system it has implemented, the Tennessee Department of Transportation provided TACIR additional data regarding transportation needs. The two other categories that increased since the last report are Education (7.4%) and General Government (3.6%). The three categories that decreased are Economic Development (39.8%), Health, Safety, and Welfare (3.1%), and Recreation and Culture (2.6%).

The one-year changes for each category of needs and type of project are shown in Table 4. Two specific types of infrastructure needs—public health facilities and non-K-12 education—increased by more than a third because of needs reported by state agencies. Public housing needs increased 58% because of reported needs for replacing existing public housing as well as adding new units.

Solid waste needs decreased by 57.8%, largely because two projects in Memphis reflecting $64 million were reclassified as water and wastewater projects, and a $3.6 million project in Memphis was canceled. Stormwater decreased 39.8%, partially because about $133 million worth of projects were completed and a $25 million project was canceled. Libraries, museums, and historic sites

Top Concerns of Tennessee's Civil Engineers, August 2003

- Roads
- Bridges
- Schools

American Society of Civil Engineers
www.asce.org

Table 3. Total Number and Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements[10]
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Category and Project Type[11]	Number of Projects or Schools Reported		Five-year Reported Estimated Cost	
Transportation and Utilities	**2,663**	**32.3%**	**$ 14,570,916,337**	**51.4%**
Transportation	2,583	31.3%	13,664,722,385	48.2%
Other Utilities	70	0.8%	558,019,952	2.0%
Navigation	4	0.0%	318,400,000	1.1%
Telecommunications	6	0.1%	29,774,000	0.1%
Education	**1,690**	**20.5%**	**$ 5,647,216,951**	**19.9%**
Existing School Improvements	1,223	14.8%	2,069,189,959	7.3%
Non K-12 Education[12]	320	3.9%	2,052,714,184	7.2%
K-12 New School Construction	115	1.4%	1,497,197,808	5.3%
School System-wide Need*	32	0.4%	28,115,000	0.1%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**2,349**	**28.5%**	**$ 5,198,055,196**	**18.3%**
Water and Wastewater	1,569	19.0%	3,199,008,445	11.3%
Law Enforcement	265	3.2%	1,039,877,979	3.7%
Public Health Facilities	132	1.6%	355,133,468	1.3%
Stormwater	120	1.5%	258,485,011	0.9%
Fire Protection	179	2.2%	175,968,148	0.6%
Housing	25	0.3%	100,460,938	0.4%
Solid Waste	59	0.7%	69,121,207	0.2%
Recreation and Culture	**1,087**	**13.2%**	**$ 1,834,871,543**	**6.5%**
Recreation	842	10.2%	1,191,604,759	4.2%
Community Development	132	1.6%	386,366,258	1.4%
Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites	113	1.4%	256,900,526	0.9%
Economic Development	**206**	**2.5%**	**$ 668,501,407**	**2.4%**
Business District Development	39	0.5%	397,739,479	1.4%
Industrial Sites and Parks	167	2.0%	270,761,928	1.0%
General Government	**246**	**3.0%**	**$ 425,990,395**	**1.5%**
Public Buildings	232	2.8%	409,194,698	1.4%
Other Facilities	7	0.1%	11,375,697	0.0%
Property Acquisition	7	0.1%	5,420,000	0.0%
Grand Total	**8,241**	**100.0%**	**$ 28,345,551,829**	**100.0%**

*These figures include the needs of the state's special schools.

decreased 27% almost entirely because of the completion of the new Nashville Main Public Library. This offset increases in the other two types of needs in the Recreation and Culture category: recreation (1.1%) and community development (10.1%).

The Economic Development category, which had increased 70% in last year's report because of business district development needs reported for Nashville and Memphis, decreased $442 million (40%) in this latest inventory. Both types of needs making up the category decreased. Business district development needs decreased $342 million, with more than half of that decrease attributable

[10] For complete listings of all needs reported in the July 2004 inventory by county and by public school system, see Appendices D and E.
[11] Descriptions of project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.
[12] K-12 (kindergarten through 12th grade) education includes public elementary and secondary schools. Non K-12 projects include facilities for post-secondary programs, pre-school programs, etc., as described in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

to a reduction in the estimated cost of a project in Nashville. Additionally, industrial sites and parks projects with a total estimated cost of $114 million have been completed. Economic Development has always been either the smallest or the second smallest of the six categories into which needs are grouped for reporting purposes, and increases and decreases of this size can easily cause large percentage changes in the total need for these types of projects.

Table 4. Comparison of Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements[13]

July 2004 Inventory vs. July 2003 Inventory

Category and Project Type[14]	July 2003 Inventory	July 2004 Inventory	Difference	Percent Change
Transportation and Utilities	**$ 10,402,687,670**	**$ 14,570,916,337**	**$ 4,168,228,667**	**40.1%**
Transportation	9,405,427,930	13,664,722,385	4,259,294,455	45.3%
Other Utilities	604,097,088	558,019,952	(46,077,136)	-7.6%
Navigation	357,329,977	318,400,000	(38,929,977)	-10.9%
Telecommunications	35,832,675	29,774,000	(6,058,675)	-16.9%
Education	**$ 5,257,982,121**	**$ 5,647,216,951**	**$ 389,234,830**	**7.4%**
Existing School Improvements	2,014,779,791	2,069,189,959	54,410,168	2.7%
Non K-12 Education[15]	1,517,532,863	2,052,714,184	535,181,321	35.3%
K-12 New School Construction	1,690,459,100	1,497,197,808	(193,261,292)	-11.4%
School System-wide Need*	35,210,367	28,115,000	(7,095,367)	-20.2%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$ 5,366,483,107**	**$ 5,198,055,196**	**$ (168,427,911)**	**-3.1%**
Water and Wastewater	3,333,945,186	3,199,008,445	(134,936,741)	-4.0%
Law Enforcement	946,792,714	1,039,877,979	93,085,265	9.8%
Public Health Facilities	256,620,827	355,133,468	98,512,641	38.4%
Stormwater	429,254,807	258,485,011	(170,769,796)	-39.8%
Fire Protection	172,727,866	175,968,148	3,240,282	1.9%
Housing	63,438,000	100,460,938	37,022,938	58.4%
Solid Waste	163,703,707	69,121,207	(94,582,500)	-57.8%
Recreation and Culture	**$ 1,883,869,024**	**$ 1,834,871,543**	**$ (48,997,481)**	**-2.6%**
Recreation	1,179,119,855	1,191,604,759	12,484,904	1.1%
Community Development[16]	351,051,162	386,366,258	35,315,096	10.1%
Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites	353,698,007	256,900,526	(96,797,481)	-27.4%
Economic Development	**$ 1,110,698,296**	**$ 668,501,407**	**$ (442,196,889)**	**-39.8%**
Business District Development	739,425,973	397,739,479	(341,686,494)	-46.2%
Industrial Sites and Parks	371,272,323	270,761,928	(100,510,395)	-27.1%
General Government	**$ 411,100,654**	**$ 425,990,395**	**$ 14,889,741**	**3.6%**
Public Buildings	381,123,314	409,194,698	28,071,384	7.4%
Other Facilities	21,164,140	11,375,697	(9,788,443)	-46.3%
Property Acquisition	8,813,200	5,420,000	(3,393,200)	-38.5%
Grand Total	**$ 24,432,820,872**	**$ 28,345,551,829**	**$ 3,912,730,957**	**16.0%**

*These figures include the needs of the state's special schools.

[13] For complete listings of all needs reported in the July 2004 inventory by county and by public school system, see Appendices D and E.

[14] Descriptions of project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

[15] K-12 (kindergarten through 12th grade) education includes public elementary and secondary schools. Non K-12 projects include facilities for post-secondary programs, pre-school programs, etc., as described in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

[16] One project estimated to cost $110 million was misclassified in last year's report as business district development and has been reclassified as community development in this table.

It is difficult to compare recent inventories to the first one, which was published in 1999, because of improvements in coverage, but the changes are interesting to note. Two categories of need doubled or nearly doubled: Education, to which higher education needs were first added with the March 2002 report, and Recreation and Culture. Transportation and Utilities, which is dominated by transportation needs, has almost tripled (see Table 5).

Table 5. Comparison of Estimated Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements[17]
July 1997 Inventory vs. July 2004 Inventory

Category[18]	Reported Cost July 1997 through June 2002	Reported Cost July 2004 through June 2009	Difference
Transportation and Utilities	$ 5,266,418,254	$ 14,570,916,337	176.7%
Education[19]	2,652,181,076	5,647,216,951	112.9%
Health, Safety & Welfare	3,669,316,318	5,198,055,196	41.7%
Recreation & Culture	885,965,741	1,834,871,543	107.1%
Economic Development	620,462,264	668,501,407	7.7%
General Government	580,851,556	425,990,395	-26.7%
Grand Total	**$ 13,675,195,209**	**$ 28,345,551,829**	**107.3%**

The smallest increase (7.7%) since the first published inventory was in the Economic Development category, and one category—General Government—actually declined 26.7% since the first report. Most of the change in General Government occurred during the second and third inventories as considerable effort was being made to ensure that needs were properly categorized. In the past, a larger number of projects were classified as public buildings, other facilities and property acquisition. In many cases, more specific categories were available. Descriptions of project types were made more explicit, and any needs recorded as one of these three generic types were closely scrutinized to determine whether they belonged in a more specific category. As a result, the General Government category, which includes these three types of projects, declined by about 60% between the second and third reports.

New solutions are needed to what amounts to nearly a trillion dollars in critical water and wastewater investments over the next two decades. Not meeting the investment needs of the next 20 years risks reversing the public health, environmental, and economic gains of the last three decades.

Recommendations for Clean and Safe Water in the 21st Century, Water Infrastructure Now

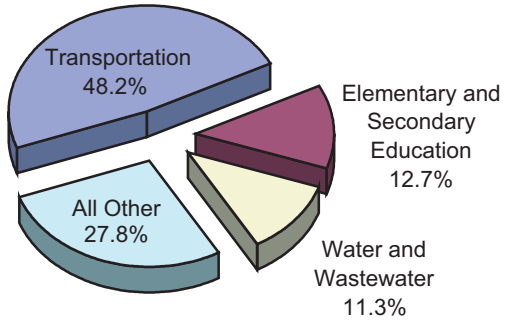
Transportation, Education, and Water and Wastewater Continue to Dominate Statewide Needs.

As shown in Figure 3, three types of projects dominate reported needs. Transportation needs alone had always been 35% to 40% of total needs,

[17] For complete listings of all needs reported in the July 2004 inventory by county and by public school system, see Appendices D and E.
[18] For more detail on the categories, see Table 3 on page 12.
[19] Includes improvement needed at existing public schools and the state's special schools. Number of projects includes the 1,237 schools for which needs were reported.

but now represent almost half (48.2% or $13.7 billion) of the total. Needs reported for Tennessee's public school systems are a distant second at 12.7% of total needs reported. Water and wastewater needs follow behind school needs at 11.3% of the total. Those three types of projects combined represent more than 72% of the total estimated cost of public infrastructure needs reported in the latest inventory.

Figure 3. Percent of Total Reported Cost of Infrastructure Needs by Type of Project
Five-year Period July 2004 thru June 2009



While transportation needs continue to grow, public school needs and water and wastewater needs reported by local officials declined in this inventory. The decrease in public school needs can largely be explained by looking at K-12 new school construction projects. The number of new projects added in the current inventory was less than half of the number of projects from the last inventory that were completed. Water and wastewater needs decreased because of the same pattern on a smaller scale. More projects were completed than were newly reported.

The figures for transportation and for water and wastewater needs are even more impressive considering that they do not include the cost of those types of projects if they are needed to support other projects. For example, if a rail spur is needed to create a new industrial site, then the rail spur is recorded in the inventory as an industrial site project with transportation as its secondary project type. Similarly, if a sewer line is needed for a new school, then the sewer line is recorded as new school construction with water and wastewater as its secondary type. This two-dimensional classification facilitates more flexibility in analyzing the costs of different types of infrastructure improvements. The effect of including infrastructure needed to support other public infrastructure needs in the totals for selected types of projects is shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Comparison of Needs That Provide Direct Service to Private Sector and Needs that Support Other Public Infrastructure
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

	Needs That Support Direct Service to Private Sector		Needs That Support Other Public Infrastructure		
Category	**Estimated Cost** [in millions]	**Percent of Total Need for Infrastructure Type**	**Estimated Cost** [in millions]	**Percent of Total Need for Infrastructure Type**	**Total Estimated Cost** [in millions]
Transportation	$ 13,665	100%	$ 42	0%	$ 13,706
Water and Wastewater	3,199	98%	56	2%	3,255
Property Acquisition	5	2%	303	98%	309
Telecommunications	30	63%	18	37%	48
Grand Total	**$ 16,899**	**98%**	**$ 419**	**2%**	**$ 17,318**

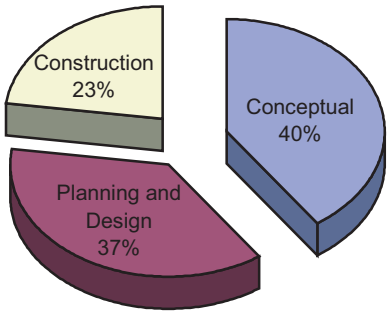
Not surprisingly, transportation, and water and wastewater projects are the types most likely to be needed for direct support to the private sector, and property acquisition is the type least likely to be needed for private sector services.

City Ownership Dominates Four of the Six Major Categories of Need.

Although most of the projects in the public infrastructure needs inventory are reported by local officials, they may ultimately be owned or controlled by a variety of entities, including state or federal governments or utility districts. Not surprisingly, cities own or control more than a third of the infrastructure needs reported in four of the six major categories: Health, Safety, and Welfare; Recreation and Culture; Economic Development; and General Government needs. Only six types of infrastructure needs within these categories were not dominated by cities. Sixty-five percent of property acquisition needs and 54% of industrial sites and parks infrastructure needs belonged to counties, and more than 85% of public health facilities needs belonged to the state. Counties own 39% of law enforcement needs and the state owns 38% (see Table 7).

Two broad categories are not dominated by cities: the Education category and the Transportation and Utilities, which is dominated by state highway projects. Forty-seven percent of education needs belong to counties, and 36% belong to the state. State costs primarily involve public higher education institutions. The only significant type of need that falls into the "other" ownership category is water and wastewater. The only significant infrastructure need that belongs to the federal government is navigation.

Figure 4. Percent of Total Reported Cost of Infrastructure Needs* by Stage of Development
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009



* Excludes needs reported for exisiting schools

Stage of Development Varies With Type of Project; State Needs Are Far More Likely to be in the Conceptual Stage.

As shown in Figure 4, projects in the construction stage comprised a smaller share (23%) of the total cost of projects in the inventory than did projects in the planning and design or construction stage. Costs were about evenly divided between the conceptual and the planning and design stages. As Table 8 illustrates, the distribution varies for different types of projects. More than 75% of infrastructure improvements needed for public education institutions are in the conceptual stage. This figure is strongly influenced by the state's higher education

Table 7. Total Estimated Cost [in millions] of Needed Infrastructure Improvements by Project Type and Level of Government
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Category and Project Type[20]	City		County		State		Federal		Joint		Other		Total
Transportation and Utilities	**$3,528.5**	24.3%	**$775.5**	5.3%	**$9,765.7**	67.2%	**$300.0**	2.1%	**$156.4**	1.1%	**$8.9**	0.1%	**$14,535.0**
Transportation	2,954.1	21.7%	752.7	5.5%	9,765.7	71.7%	0.0	0.0%	156.4	1.1%	0.0	0.0%	13,628.8
Other Utilities	548.4	98.3%	0.8	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	8.9	1.6%	558.0
Navigation	0.0	0.0%	18.4	5.8%	0.0	0.0%	300.0	94.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	318.4
Telecommunications	26.1	87.6%	3.7	12.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	29.8
Education	**$922.5**	16.3%	**$2,645.3**	46.8%	**$2,057.7**	36.4%	**$0.0**	0.0%	**$0.0**	0.0%	**$21.8**	0.4%	**$5,647.2**
Existing School Improvements	718.0	34.7%	1,329.7	64.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	21.5	1.4%	2,069.2
K-12 New School Construction	199.2	13.3%	1,298.0	86.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1,497.2
Non K-12 Education[21]	0.0	0.0%	6.5	0.3%	2,046.2	99.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2,052.7
School System-wide Need*	5.3	18.7%	11.1	39.5%	11.5	40.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	1.0%	28.1
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$3,051.7**	58.7%	**$653.8**	12.6%	**$704.1**	13.5%	**$0.0**	0.0%	**$103.4**	2.0%	**$685.1**	13.2%	**$5,198.1**
Water and Wastewater	2,233.3	69.8%	176.4	5.5%	2.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	102.2	3.2%	685.1	21.4%	3,199.0
Law Enforcement	232.4	22.3%	408.8	39.3%	398.6	38.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1,039.9
Stormwater	245.7	95.1%	11.9	4.6%	0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.8	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	258.5
Solid Waste	49.8	72.0%	19.0	27.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	69.1
Fire Protection	164.2	93.3%	11.8	6.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	176.0
Public Health Facilities	29.2	8.2%	22.5	6.3%	303.4	85.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	355.1
Housing	97.1	96.6%	3.4	3.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	100.5
Recreation and Culture	**$1,239.4**	67.5%	**$279.2**	15.2%	**$298.0**	16.2%	**$2.9**	0.2%	**$15.4**	0.8%	**$0.0**	0.0%	**$1,834.9**
Recreation	843.5	70.8%	157.0	13.2%	182.5	15.3%	2.8	0.2%	5.8	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	1,191.6
Libraries and Museums	98.6	38.4%	39.7	15.5%	111.9	43.6%	0.1	0.0%	6.6	2.6%	0.0	0.0%	256.9
Community Development	297.3	77.0%	82.4	21.3%	3.6	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	3.0	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	386.4
Economic Development	**$470.2**	70.3%	**$165.2**	24.7%	**$6.6**	1.0%	**$0.0**	0.0%	**$16.2**	2.4%	**$10.3**	1.5%	**$668.5**
Industrial Sites and Parks	94.8	35.0%	147.0	54.3%	2.4	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	16.2	6.0%	10.3	3.8%	270.8
Business District Development	375.4	94.4%	18.2	4.6%	4.2	1.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	397.7
General Government	**$298.1**	70.0%	**$45.4**	10.7%	**$54.9**	12.9%	**$23.0**	5.4%	**$1.8**	0.4%	**$2.8**	0.7%	**$426.0**
Public Buildings	292.0	71.4%	41.9	10.2%	48.2	11.8%	23.0	5.6%	1.3	0.3%	2.8	0.7%	409.2
Other Facilities	4.6	40.8%	0.0	0.0%	6.7	59.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	11.4
Property Acquisition	1.4	26.2%	3.5	64.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	9.2%	0.0	0.0%	5.4
Grand Total	**$9,510.4**	**33.6%**	**$4,564.5**	**16.1%**	**$12,886.9**	**45.5%**	**$325.9**	**1.2%**	**$293.0**	**1.0%**	**$728.9**	**2.6%**	**$28,309.7**

*These figures include the needs of the state's special schools.

[20] Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

[21] K-12 (kindergarten through 12th grade) education includes public elementary and secondary schools. Non K-12 projects include facilities for post-secondary programs, pre-school programs, etc., as described in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

Table 8. Needed Infrastructure Improvements by Project Type and Stage of Development [22]

Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Category and Project Type[23]	Conceptual				Planning & Design				Construction			
	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Transportation and Utilities	**794**	**29.8%**	**$4,475.4**	**30.7%**	**1202**	**45.1%**	**$7,259.9**	**49.8%**	**667**	**25.0%**	**$2,835.6**	**19.5%**
Transportation	771	29.8%	4,405.8	32.2%	1178	45.6%	6,881.8	50.4%	634	24.5%	2,377.2	17.4%
Other Utilities	21	30.0%	47.6	8.5%	18	25.7%	61.6	11.0%	31	44.3%	448.9	80.4%
Navigation	1	25.0%	4.0	1.3%	3	75.0%	314.4	98.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Telecommunications	1	16.7%	18.0	60.5%	3	50.0%	2.2	7.3%	2	33.3%	9.6	32.2%
Education	**345**	**73.9%**	**$2,784.3**	**77.8%**	**64**	**13.7%**	**$383.6**	**10.7%**	**58**	**12.4%**	**$410.2**	**11.5%**
K-12 New School Construction	65	56.5%	941.8	62.9%	16	13.9%	198.4	13.2%	34	29.6%	357.0	23.8%
Non K-12 Education[24]	256	80.0%	1,822.0	88.8%	43	13.4%	179.2	8.7%	21	6.6%	51.6	2.5%
School System-wide Need *	24	75.0%	20.5	72.8%	5	15.6%	6.1	21.7%	3	9.4%	1.6	5.5%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**1017**	**43.3%**	**$2,090.2**	**40.2%**	**753**	**32.1%**	**$1,445.2**	**27.8%**	**579**	**24.6%**	**$1,662.6**	**32.0%**
Water and Wastewater	596	38.0%	1,064.5	33.3%	529	33.7%	865.5	27.1%	444	28.3%	1,269.0	39.7%
Law Enforcement	180	67.9%	563.8	54.2%	49	18.5%	316.4	30.4%	36	13.6%	159.7	15.4%
Stormwater	37	30.8%	104.2	40.3%	48	40.0%	72.9	28.2%	35	29.2%	81.4	31.5%
Solid Waste	18	30.5%	18.6	26.9%	26	44.1%	23.8	34.4%	15	25.4%	26.7	38.7%
Fire Protection	95	53.1%	69.7	39.6%	63	35.2%	56.5	32.1%	21	11.7%	49.7	28.2%
Public Health Facilities	88	66.7%	266.4	75.0%	23	17.4%	70.0	19.7%	21	15.9%	18.7	5.3%
Housing	3	12.0%	2.9	2.9%	15	60.0%	40.2	40.0%	7	28.0%	57.3	57.1%
Recreation and Culture	**480**	**44.2%**	**$860.5**	**46.9%**	**325**	**29.9%**	**$418.3**	**22.8%**	**282**	**25.9%**	**$556.1**	**30.3%**
Recreation	375	44.5%	557.5	46.8%	237	28.1%	296.3	24.9%	230	27.3%	337.8	28.3%
Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites	51	45.1%	160.2	62.4%	40	35.4%	68.8	26.8%	22	19.5%	27.9	10.9%
Community Development	54	40.9%	142.8	37.0%	48	36.4%	53.2	13.8%	30	22.7%	190.4	49.3%
Economic Development	**90**	**43.7%**	**$185.2**	**27.7%**	**71**	**34.5%**	**$127.5**	**19.1%**	**45**	**21.8%**	**$355.8**	**53.2%**
Industrial Sites and Parks	75	44.9%	125.6	46.4%	57	34.1%	80.9	29.9%	35	21.0%	64.3	23.7%
Business District Development	15	38.5%	59.6	15.0%	14	35.9%	46.5	11.7%	10	25.6%	291.6	73.3%
General Government	**134**	**54.5%**	**$185.9**	**43.6%**	**67**	**27.2%**	**$86.8**	**20.4%**	**45**	**18.3%**	**$153.3**	**36.0%**
Public Buildings	127	54.7%	182.4	44.6%	61	26.3%	79.5	19.4%	44	19.0%	147.3	36.0%
Other Facilities	5	71.4%	0.8	7.4%	1	14.3%	4.5	39.8%	1	14.3%	6.0	52.7%
Property Acquisition	2	28.6%	2.6	48.3%	5	71.4%	2.8	51.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grand Total	**2,860**	**40.8%**	**$10,581.4**	**40.3%**	**2,482**	**35.4%**	**$9,721.3**	**37.0%**	**1,676**	**23.9%**	**$5,973.6**	**22.7%**

*These figures include the needs of the state's special schools.

[22] For complete listings of costs by project type, stage of development, and county, see Appendix D.

[23] Descriptions of the project types are included in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report. This table does not include existing public schools.

[24] K-12 (kindergarten through 12th grade) education includes public elementary and secondary schools. Non K-12 projects include facilities for post-secondary programs, pre-school programs, etc., as described in the Glossary of Terms at the end of the report.

projects, but even when only new elementary and secondary schools are considered, nearly two-thirds are in the conceptual stage. Information about improvement needs at existing schools is not included in this analysis because there are numerous small projects in varying stages of development reported for existing schools, making it impossible to identify a single stage for each school.

Infrastructure needs reported by state agencies other than the Department of Transportation are far less likely to be in the planning and design or construction stages than local needs are. Higher education comprises the lion's share of state-level needs, and with 89% of those in the conceptual stage, 88% of all state-level needs are in the conceptual stage. Even so, because non-transportation state-level needs are so small in comparison to local and transportation needs, Figure 4 would change very little if they were removed.

"Using a CIP to make annual expenditures for public improvements is one of the best ways to implement a comprehensive plan."

Capital Improvements Programs: Linking Budgeting and Planning, American Planning Association

Projects Included in Capital Improvements Programs Are Far More Likely to be Under Construction Than Projects That Are Not in Those Planning Documents.

Excluding improvements needed at existing schools and state facilities, about 49% of the infrastructure needs reported for July 2004 through June 2009 were part of some governmental entity's official capital improvements program (CIP). That figure is a bit low this year because some of the transportation needs newly provided by state officials were not compared to CIPs to see whether they were listed there.

Inclusion in a CIP indicates a high probability that a project will proceed to construction. CIPs are planning documents and so are unlikely to include needs that cannot be funded and completed during the period covered by the CIP. Not surprisingly, needs included in CIPs are more likely to be under construction than needs that are not included in CIPs. Needs not in CIPs are more likely to be conceptual. About 33% of project costs in a CIP were in the construction phase, compared with only about 14% of the projects not in a CIP (see Figure 2). This pattern is consistent across all six TACIR reports. A look at the dollar amounts involved makes the point even more starkly: $4.1 billion of needs included in CIPs are in the construction stage whereas $1.8 billion of needs not included in CIPs are in the construction stage, a difference of more than $2 billion.

The infrastructure needs most and least likely to be included in a CIP are shown in Table 9. The percentage of estimated cost included in CIPs varied from a low of 19% for industrial sites and parks to a high of 99% for navigation and telecommunication needs. Navigation projects and telecommunications projects are not as routine as some other types of projects, so they are almost always included in a CIP. Given that

inclusion in a CIP is an indication of whether a project can and will be funded, types of needs with higher percentages of costs included in CIPs are more likely to have projects make it to the construction phase.

Table 9. Percent of Estimated Cost of Infrastructure Needs Included[25] in Capital Improvements Programs (CIPs)
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Type of Project	Estimated Cost Included In CIPs	Percent of Cost Included In CIPs
Navigation	$314,400,000	99%
Telecommunications	29,390,000	99%
Other Utilities	533,440,592	96%
Stormwater	226,264,183	88%
Business District Development	339,219,000	85%
Housing	84,653,000	84%
Law Enforcement	818,509,748	79%
Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites	200,620,208	78%
Public Health Facilities	273,342,360	77%
Non K-12 Education	1,571,340,352	77%
Fire Protection	131,818,148	75%
Solid Waste	51,753,707	75%
Public Buildings	296,511,976	72%
Community Development	263,925,183	68%
Recreation	804,502,207	68%
Water and Wastewater	1,885,770,829	59%
Other Facilities	5,375,697	47%
K-12 New School Construction	566,933,969	38%
School System-wide Need	10,516,000	37%
Transportation	4,359,040,638	32%
Property Acquisition	1,420,000	26%
Industrial Sites and Parks	50,755,000	19%
Grand Total	**$12,819,502,797**	**49%**

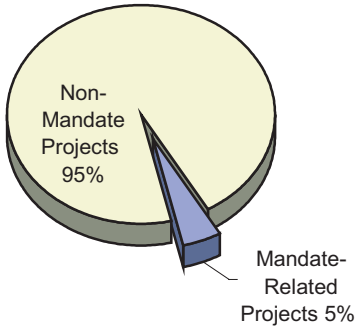
State and Federal Mandates Affect Less Than 5% of All Projects and Account For Only 3.8% of Elementary and Secondary School Needs.

While TACIR does not ask local or state officials to split out the marginal cost of state and federal mandates—except for needs at existing schools—TACIR does ask how many projects are affected by them. Local officials often do not have the information necessary to split out marginal costs. It is impossible to determine from the annual inventory how much of the estimated total costs are attributable to state and federal mandates. The overall number of projects affected by mandates such

[25] Excludes state facilities and improvements at needed schools.

as the federal Americans with Disabilities Act and the state Education Improvement Act is a relatively small portion (4.6%) of the total number of projects in the inventory (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Percent of Infrastructure Projects Involving Mandates
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009



The number of projects affected by mandates continues to decline. About 15% of projects reported in 2001 were mandate related. The percentage fell to 9% the following year, and the percentage affected by mandates now stands at just under 5%. Collectively, schools account for 78% of the total number of projects affected by facilities mandates and were far more likely to be associated with mandates than any other type of project.[26]

As shown in Table 10, public school projects are far more likely than other types of projects to be affected by mandates; non K-12 education needs are the next most likely to be affected by mandates, followed by public health.

TACIR staff estimate that 3.8% of all improvement costs reported for schools were the result of a state or federal mandate,[27] with 51% of that cost attributable to the Education Improvement Act of 1992 (see Table 11).[28] That act required a substantial reduction in class sizes throughout all grades in Tennessee public schools by the fall of 2001.[29] All schools met this requirement, but many continue to need facilities improvements to house the additional teachers and classes.

[26] Projects reported for existing schools were aggregated so that each school is counted only once in this percentage figure.
[27] Projects reported for existing schools were aggregated so that each school is counted only once in this percentage figure.
[28] Chapter 535, Public Acts of 1992.
[29] Tennessee Code Annotated, § 49-3-353.

Table 10. Percent of Projects Reported to Involve Facilities Mandates by Type of Project
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Type of Project	Number of Projects or Schools Reported	Projects or Schools Affected by Mandates	
		Number	Percent
Existing School Improvements	1,223	288	23.5%
School System-wide Need *	32	3	9.4%
Non K-12 Education	320	29	9.1%
Public Health Facilities	132	9	6.8%
K-12 New School Construction	115	4	3.5%
Solid Waste	59	2	3.4%
Stormwater	120	3	2.5%
Public Buildings	232	4	1.7%
Water and Wastewater	1,569	24	1.5%
Recreation	842	8	1.0%
Law Enforcement	265	1	0.4%
Transportation	2,583	5	0.2%
Other Utilities	70	0	0.0%
Business District Development	39	0	0.0%
Fire Protection	179	0	0.0%
Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites	113	0	0.0%
Community Development	132	0	0.0%
Industrial Sites and Parks	167	0	0.0%
Telecommunications	6	0	0.0%
Housing	25	0	0.0%
Other Facilities	7	0	0.0%
Property Acquisition	7	0	0.0%
Navigation	4	0	0.0%
Grand Total	**8,241**	**380**	**4.6%**

*These figures include the needs of the state's special schools.

Table 11. Estimated Cost of Facilities Mandates Reported for Local Public Schools
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Type of Need	Estimated Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total
State & Federal Mandates	$ 137.1	3.8%
EIA Costs at New and Existing Schools	69.2	1.9%
Other State Mandates	34.4	1.0%
Federal Mandates	33.4	0.9%
Non-mandated Needs	$ 3,446.0	96.2%
Statewide Total	**$ 3,583.0**	**100.0%**

Funding the State's Infrastructure Needs

Less Than Half of All Infrastructure Needs in the Current Inventory Are Fully Funded.

Consistent with the previous report, information about the availability of funding to meet Tennessee's public infrastructure needs indicates that more than half has not yet been identified. The inventory does not include funding information for needs at existing schools or for needs drawn from the capital budget requests submitted by state agencies. Excluding those needs from the total of $28.3 billion reported for the period covered by the inventory leaves $23.2 billion in needs. Local officials are confident of only $9.0 billion of that amount which is 11% less than in the previous inventory. The decrease is attributable to a decline in local funding. Most of it, $7.8 billion, is for needs that are fully funded; another $1.2 million is for needs that are partially funded. That leaves another $14.2 billion of needs for which funding has not yet been identified. (See Table 12.) It is likely that more of the need will be filled from existing funding sources as these needs move through the planning and design and into the construction process, but it is impossible to know in advance how much.

Table 12. Summary of Funding Availability
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

	Funding Available [in billions]	Funding Needed [in billions]	Total [in billions]
Fully Funded Needs	$ 7.8	$ 0.0	$ 7.8
Partially Funded Needs	1.2	2.1	3.3
Unfunded Needs	0.0	12.1	12.1
Total*	$ 9.0	$ 14.2	$ 23.2

*Excluding needs for which availability of funds is unknown.

As shown in Table 13 on the following page, Health, Safety, and Welfare, Recreation and Culture, and General Government needs reported in the current inventory were the most likely to be fully funded, and Economic Development needs were the least likely to be fully funded. About 40% of needs were fully funded for Health, Safety, and Welfare, Recreation and Culture, and General Government needs. Approximately 30% of Transportation and Utilities, and Education needs were fully funded. The percentage of Economic Development needs that are fully funded decreased from 21% in the last report. The stark difference between the Economic Development category and all other categories is difficult to interpret.

Local officials were asked to report whether each need submitted in the inventory was funded, and if so, from what source or sources: state, local, federal or other. Funding gaps can be identified by comparing total estimated costs to the funding reported for each of these sources.

- *If the funding by source equals the total estimated cost, then the need is fully funded.*
- *If no funding is reported by source, then the need is unfunded.*
- If the funding by source does not equal the total estimated cost, then the need is only partially funded.

A few types of needs within the six general categories in Table 13 stand out, but generally, they are the smaller ones. For example, navigation needs are the least likely to be fully funded, but few needs of those types are reported, making it difficult to draw general inferences. The three types of needs most likely to be fully funded are: property acquisition, housing, and community development

Table 13. Percent of Needs Fully Funded by Type of Need
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Category and Project Type	Total Needs[30] [in millions]	Fully Funded Needs [in millions]	Percent of Total Needs Fully Funded
Transportation and Utilities	**$ 14,550.2**	**$ 4,618.5**	**31.7%**
Transportation	13,644.0	4,539.3	33.3%
Other Utilities	558.0	69.0	12.4%
Navigation	318.4	0.2	0.1%
Telecommunications	29.8	10.0	33.5%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$ 4,496.0**	**$ 1,862.6**	**41.4%**
Water and Wastewater	3,199.0	1,316.0	41.1%
Law Enforcement	641.2	308.5	48.1%
Stormwater	258.5	78.5	30.4%
Solid Waste	69.1	22.8	32.9%
Fire Protection	176.0	63.5	36.1%
Public Health Facilities	51.8	15.2	29.4%
Housing	100.5	58.2	57.9%
Education	**$ 1,515.9**	**$ 402.5**	**26.6%**
K-12 New School Construction	1,497.2	398.9	26.6%
Non K-12 Education[31]	2.0	1.8	87.6%
School System-wide Need*	16.6	1.9	11.1%
Recreation and Culture	**$ 1,602.5**	**$ 643.9**	**40.2%**
Recreation	1,058.0	346.7	32.8%
Community Development	386.4	221.8	57.4%
Libraries, Museums, and Historic Sites	158.1	75.3	47.6%
Economic Development	**$ 668.5**	**$ 78.8**	**11.8%**
Business District Development	397.7	21.9	5.5%
Industrial Sites and Parks	270.8	57.0	21.0%
General Government	**$ 373.7**	**$ 155.3**	**41.5%**
Public Buildings	363.7	146.1	40.2%
Other Facilities	4.6	4.6	100.0%
Property Acquisition	5.4	4.6	83.9%
Grand Total	**$ 23,206.8**	**$ 7,761.6**	**33.4%**

*These figures include the needs of the state's special schools.

Table 14 is almost the mirror image of Table 13 except that Economic Development needs do not stand out. As expected, General Government needs are the least likely to have no funding reported, but the Health, Safety, and Welfare category comes close, and Recreation and Culture is not far behind. Comparing the two tables indicates that a substantial portion of Economic Development needs (46%) are partially funded, rather than either fully funded or completely unfunded.

The category with the greatest unfunded need is Education. Funding has not yet been identified for 70% of needs reported in this category, not counting needs at existing schools and higher education's facilities needs. This is up from 48% in the last report. Almost all of the $1.5 billion Education need is a result of K-12 new school construction

[30] Excludes needs for which availability of funds is unknown.
[31] Excludes needs reported for the state's colleges and universities.

needs, for which $398 million is fully funded and $1 billion has no funding identified. School systems are not fiscally independent, and this may hamper school officials' ability to project funding. Even special school districts, which can tax property directly with the approval of the state legislature, are largely dependent on counties for most of their funds. The percentage of non K-12 education needs that are fully funded decreased because more fully-funded projects were completed or canceled than were newly reported. These included a canceled $20 million Job Corps project in Humphreys County.

Table 14. Percent of Needs with No Funding Reported by Type of Need
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Category and Project Type	Total Needs[32] [in millions]	Needs With No Funding [in millions]	Percent of Total Needs With No Funding
Transportation and Utilities	**$ 14,550.2**	**$ 7,955.3**	**54.7%**
Transportation	13,644.0	7,554.4	55.4%
Other Utilities	558.0	80.9	14.5%
Navigation	318.4	318.2	99.9%
Telecommunications	29.8	1.8	6.0%
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$ 4,496.0**	**$ 1,920.2**	**42.7%**
Water and Wastewater	3,199.0	1,372.2	42.9%
Law Enforcement	641.2	267.2	41.7%
Stormwater	258.5	116.5	45.1%
Fire Protection	176.0	84.1	47.8%
Housing	100.5	7.3	7.2%
Solid Waste	69.1	42.4	61.3%
Public Health Facilities	51.8	30.5	59.0%
Education	**$ 1,515.9**	**$ 1,058.4**	**69.8%**
K-12 New School Construction	1,497.2	1,044.2	69.7%
Non K-12 Education[33]	2.0	0.3	12.4%
School System-wide Need*	16.6	13.9	83.5%
Recreation and Culture	**$ 1,602.5**	**$ 748.9**	**46.7%**
Recreation	1,058.0	536.5	50.7%
Community Development	386.4	144.1	37.3%
Libraries, Museums, and Historic	158.1	68.3	43.2%
Economic Development	**$ 668.5**	**$ 283.0**	**42.3%**
Business District Development	397.7	193.2	48.6%
Industrial Sites and Parks	270.8	89.8	33.2%
General Government	**$ 373.7**	**$ 149.9**	**40.1%**
Public Buildings	363.7	149.3	41.1%
Other Facilities	4.6	0.0	0.0%
Property Acquisition	5.4	0.6	11.4%
Grand Total	**$ 23,206.8**	**$ 12,115.8**	**52.2%**

*These figures include the needs of the state's special schools.

Just as with Table 13 on the opposite page, a few types of needs stand out within their categories in Table 14, and again, they are relatively small. Most of navigation is unfunded, but comparing the two tables indicates that other utilities are most likely to be neither fully funded nor completely unfunded–three-fourths of those needs are partially funded.

[32] Excludes needs for which availability of funds unknown.
[33] Excludes needs reported for the state's colleges and universities.

Local Revenues Remain the Principal Source of Funding for Fully Funded Infrastructure Needs But Have Declined Substantially.

Of the total $7.8 billion expected to be available for fully funded projects, 46% is expected to come from local sources, 31% from state sources, 22% from federal agencies, and about 1% from donations or public-private partnerships. The overall fully funded amount fell nearly $2 billion. The state and federal fully funded amounts available for projects remained about the same, while the local amount declined $2 billion, causing those percentages to shift away from local sources and toward greater contributions from state and federal sources. The locally funded percentage had been holding at close to 60%. The two biggest contributors to the decline are transportation and K-12 education.

Table 15. Project Funding Sources for Fully Funded Projects
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009
Compared to Two Previous Inventory Periods

	2001-2006 Inventory		2002-2007 Inventory		2003-2008 Inventory		2004-2009 Inventory	
Funding Source	Amount [in billions]	Percent	Amount [in billions]	Percent	Amount [in billions]	Percent	Amount [in billions]	Percent
Local	$ 4.3	56.6%	$ 5.1	60.1%	$ 5.6	59.2%	$ 3.6	46.4%
State	1.9	25.0%	2.3	27.4%	2.4	25.7%	2.4	31.0%
Federal	0.9	11.8%	0.8	9.4%	1.4	14.2%	1.7	21.9%
Other	0.5	6.6%	0.3	3.1%	0.1	1.0%	0.1	0.7%
Total	**$ 7.6**	**100.0%**	**$ 8.5**	**100.0%**	**$ 9.5**	**100.0%**	**$ 7.8**	**100.0%**

When focusing on specific type of needs, local governments expect to provide more than 90% of the funding for 8 of the 22 types of infrastructure projects included in Table 16 and more than 60% of the funding for 11 of the remaining 14. Almost all funding for other utilities, telecommunications, law enforcement, solid waste facilities, fire protection infrastructure, new elementary and secondary schools, and property acquisition are expected to come from local sources. Local sources make up less than half of the funding in only three areas of need: transportation, navigation, and other facilities.

Transportation and navigation are the only types of need for which the state is expected to provide more than half the funding. Local governments expect to provide about 20% of the funds for transportation and to receive 50% from the state, 29% from the federal government, and less than 1% from other sources. The federal government is expected to provide about 78% of the funding for other facilities needs, but a single motor vehicle inspection station in Memphis accounts for all of that. About 29% of housing and transportation needs and about a quarter of recreation and community development needs are expected to be federally funded.

Table 16. Funding Source by Project Category for Fully Funded Projects
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Category and Project Type	Local		State		Federal		Other		Total
	Amount [in millions]	Percent	Amount [in millions]	Percent	Amount [in millions]	Percent	Amount [in millions]	Percent	Amount [in millions]
Transportation & Utilities	**$ 997.9**	**21.6%**	**$ 2,277.2**	**49.3%**	**$ 1,318.7**	**28.6%**	**24.7**	**0.5%**	**$ 4,618.5**
Transportation	921.5	20.3%	2,276.8	50.2%	1,316.5	29.0%	24.5	0.5%	4,539.3
Other Utilities	66.8	96.8%	0.0	0.0%	2.2	3.2%	0.0	0.0%	69.0
Navigation[34]	0.0	15.0%	0.2	85.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2
Telecommunications	9.6	96.2%	0.2	1.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	1.9%	10.0
Education	**$ 400.5**	**99.5%**	**$ 1.5**	**0.4%**	**$ 0.5**	**0.1%**	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**$ 402.5**
K-12 New School Construction	397.4	99.6%	1.5	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	398.9
Non K-12 Education	1.3	74.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	26.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.8
School System-wide Need*	1.9	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.9
Health, Safety and Welfare	**$ 1,582.1**	**84.9%**	**$ 91.0**	**4.9%**	**$ 180.1**	**9.7%**	**9.5**	**0.5%**	**$ 1,862.6**
Water and Wastewater	1,077.2	81.9%	86.3	6.6%	144.7	11.0%	7.8	0.6%	1,316.0
Law Enforcement	306.4	99.3%	0.1	0.0%	2.0	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	308.5
Stormwater	64.0	81.6%	0.9	1.1%	12.2	15.6%	1.4	1.7%	78.5
Solid Waste	21.4	93.9%	0.7	3.0%	0.5	2.0%	0.2	1.0%	22.8
Fire Protection	62.2	97.9%	0.9	1.4%	0.4	0.6%	0.1	0.2%	63.5
Public Health Facilities	10.0	65.8%	2.0	13.0%	3.2	21.2%	0.0	0.0%	15.2
Housing	40.8	70.1%	0.3	0.4%	17.2	29.5%	0.0	0.0%	58.2
Recreation and Culture	**$ 443.2**	**68.8%**	**$ 27.3**	**4.2%**	**$ 155.9**	**24.2%**	**17.5**	**2.7%**	**$ 643.9**
Recreation	233.0	67.2%	15.1	4.4%	88.9	25.6%	9.7	2.8%	346.7
Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites	51.9	68.8%	0.6	0.8%	15.8	21.0%	7.1	9.4%	75.3
Community Development	158.3	71.4%	11.6	5.2%	51.2	23.1%	0.7	0.3%	221.8
Economic Development	**$ 53.3**	**67.6%**	**$ 7.5**	**9.5%**	**$ 14.4**	**18.3%**	**3.7**	**4.6%**	**$ 78.8**
Industrial Sites and Parks	36.5	64.1%	6.6	11.7%	10.7	18.8%	3.1	5.5%	57.0
Business District Development	16.8	76.7%	0.9	3.9%	3.7	17.0%	0.5	2.4%	21.9
General Government	**$ 122.5**	**78.9%**	**$ 2.0**	**1.2%**	**$ 30.7**	**19.8%**	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**$ 155.3**
Public Buildings	117.0	80.1%	2.0	1.4%	27.1	18.6%	0.0	0.0%	146.1
Other Facilities	1.0	21.9%	0.0	0.0%	3.6	78.1%	0.0	0.0%	4.6
Property Acquisition	4.6	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4.6
Grand Total	**$ 3,599.6**	**46.4%**	**$ 2,406.5**	**31.0%**	**$ 1,700.3**	**21.9%**	**55.3**	**0.7%**	**$ 7,761.6**

*These figures include the needs of the state's special schools.

[34]Local officials reported only $30,000 of local funding for navigation needs.

Local governments in Metropolitan Statistical Areas[35] are much more likely to fund infrastructure projects locally. As shown in Table 17, 61% of the cost of infrastructure projects in the thirty-eight Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) counties is expected to be funded from local sources, as contrasted with 10% in the other counties. Federal funding is also a larger share of expected funding in the MSA counties, at 23% of total funding. More than half (74%) of the infrastructure costs in the non-metropolitan counties is expected to be funded by the state. Other sources of funding are expected to account for 3% of costs for both metropolitan and other counties.

Other sources of funding include private funding, corporate gifts, and donations by civic clubs, foundations, and non-profit organizations. Almost all of these are one-time contributions for specific projects. While the overall impact of this funding source is relatively minor, "Other" funding can determine whether a project gets completed or not.

Table 17. Funding Sources In Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Counties For Fully Funded Projects
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

	Type of County				
	Metropolitan		Non-Metropolitan		
	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Total (in millions)
Local	$ 3,076	61%	$ 524	10%	$ 3,600
State	768	15%	4,028	74%	4,796
Federal	1,157	23%	597	11%	1,754
Other	47	1%	271	5%	318
Total	$ 5,048	100%	$ 5,420	10%	$ 10,467

[35]The general concept of a metropolitan statistical area is that of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core. Metropolitan statistical areas comprise one or more entire counties, except in New England, where cities and towns are the basic geographic units. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan statistical areas for purposes of collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal data. Metropolitan statistical area definitions result from applying published standards to Census Bureau data.

Reported Public School Facility Conditions and Needs[36]

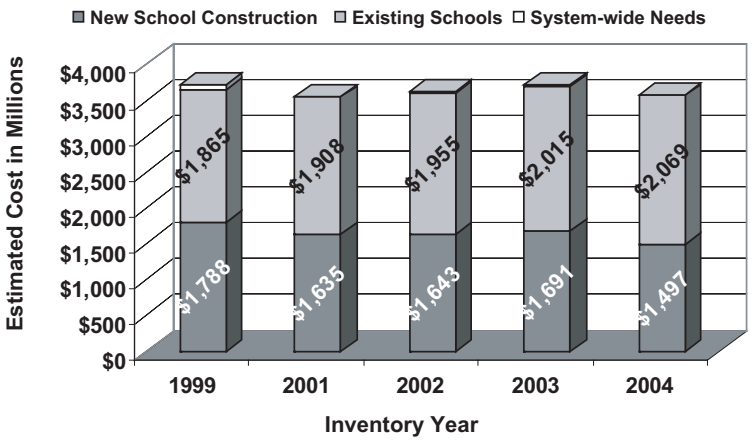
The overall condition of Tennessee's public school buildings continues to improve, and despite increased enrollment growth, the cost of school facility needs reported by local officials statewide is declining. Both the General Assembly, which substantially improved state funding for schools' capital needs with adoption of the Basic Education Program in 1992, and local officials are to be commended for this progress. However, the general improvement masks concerns in individual school systems, including rapid enrollment growth and continued reliance on portable classrooms.

School infrastructure improvements—including new schools and improvements or additions to existing schools—that need to be started or completed sometime during the five-year period of July 2004 through June 2009 are estimated to cost nearly $3.6 billion (see Table 18). This total is some $149 million less than the estimate in last year's report, a 4% decline, and $144 million less than the estimate reported in the 1999 inventory (see Figure 6). Although total new school construction costs appeared to decline $193 million, nearly two-thirds of the decrease resulted from correcting the double-reporting error by Shelby County of nearly $115 million of needs at existing schools.

Table 18. Reported Cost of Public School Infrastructure Needs by Type of Need
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Type of Need	Estimated Cost (in millions)	Percent of Total
New School Construction	**$ 1,497.2**	**41.8%**
EIA-related Needs	22.3	0.6%
Enrollment Growth & Other New School Needs	1,474.9	41.2%
Existing Schools	**$ 2,069.2**	**57.7%**
Facility Component Upgrades	1,266.4	35.3%
Technology	688.0	19.2%
EIA Mandate	46.9	1.3%
Federal Mandates	33.4	0.9%
Other State Mandates	34.4	1.0%
System-wide Needs	**$ 16.6**	**0.5%**
Statewide Total	**$ 3,583.0**	**100.0%**

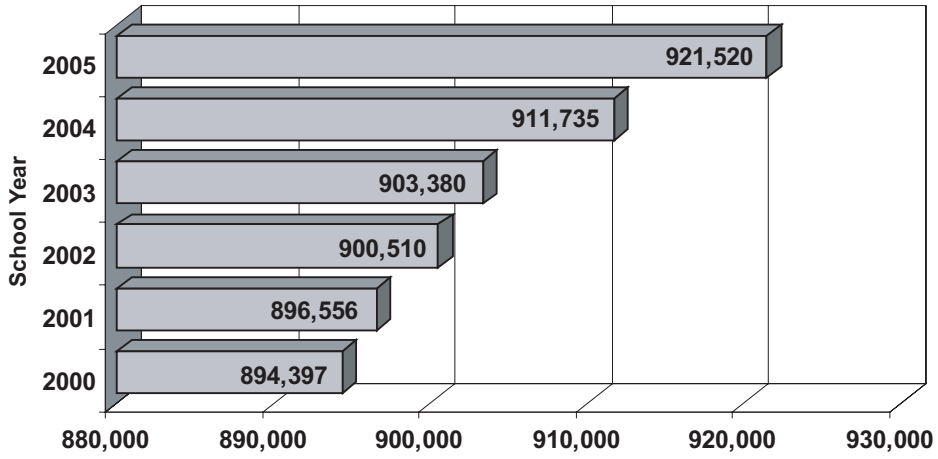
Figure 6. Reported Costs of School Infrastructure Needs by General Type of Need
1999 through 2004



[36] This section of the report covers only local public school systems. It does not include the state's special schools, and therefore, totals presented here will not match totals elsewhere in the report.

Enrollment Growth Now Appears to be the Biggest Factor Driving School Infrastructure Needs.

Figure 7. Number of Students in Public Schools
2000 through 2005



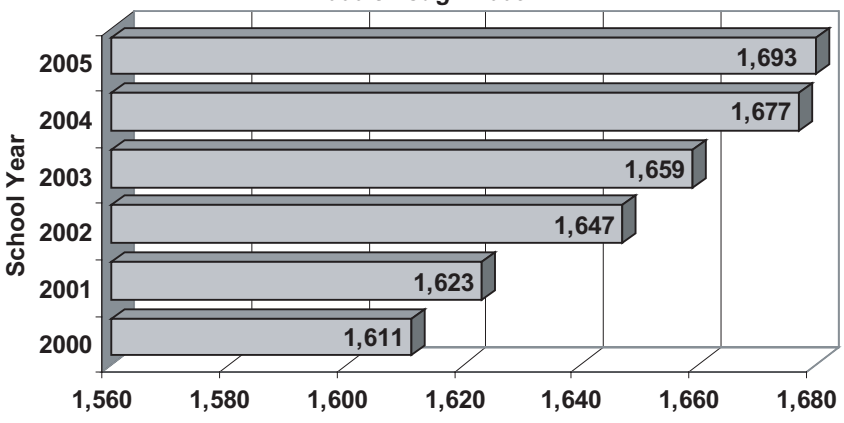
A major concern for some local officials is the cost of keeping up with rapid enrollment growth. Statewide enrollment growth has accelerated in the last few years. It was about one quarter of one percent five years ago, but reached nearly a full percentage point in 2004 (see Figure 7) and topped one percent in 2005. More than half of the increase over the last five years occurred in four school systems in Middle Tennessee:

- *Rutherford County (24%)*
- *Williamson County (17%)*
- *Montgomery County (9%)*
- *Sumner County (8%)*

These four school systems account for 38% of new school construction needs and 19% of total infrastructure needs reported for Tennessee's public schools. They also account for 24 of the 82 new schools built between 2000 and 2005. (Figure 8 shows the total number of schools statewide for each year of that period.)

The net increase of 82 schools does not reflect the number of replacement schools that were built during this period. With an average school size of roughly 550 students, the growth from 2000 to 2005 would require approximately 49 new schools. The actual increase is more than double that number, however, most likely because of the number of new classrooms needed to meet the lower EIA class-size mandate. The largest increase in the number of new schools occurred between 2001 and 2002, which was the year the class-size mandate of the Education Improvement Act went into effect.

Figure 8. Number of Public Schools
2000 through 2005



New School Building Needs Decline; Primary Reason for Need Shifts From EIA to Other Factors.

Despite the high needs reported for a few high-growth school systems, new school construction needs reported by local officials have been in an overall decline since TACIR's second infrastructure report. The primary reason for new school needs has shifted away from the EIA toward enrollment growth and other factors (see Figure 9).

Infrastructure needs driven by the EIA, including those at existing schools, were 36% of the total in 1997 when the Basic Education Program (BEP) formula established by the EIA was first fully funded. They peaked in 1999 at $1.6 billion (44% of the total for all public school infrastructure needs) and have since fallen to $69 million (1.9% of the total).[37] This seems reasonable given that the deadline for meeting the EIA's class-size reduction mandate was fall 2001.

Based on these figures, ***most of the current EIA-driven need has been met, and the estimated cost of meeting the continuing mandate is declining,*** both in total cost and as a percent of the grand total needed for all facility improvements. More than 80% of Tennessee's public school systems have no EIA-related needs, and all but two systems can meet their needs for less than $1,000 per student (see Table 19).[38]

Other needs for new schools are continuing to increase, but have been more than offset by the decline in EIA-driven needs so that the total need for new schools has declined.

Figure 9. Estimated Cost of Needed New Schools
1997 through 2004

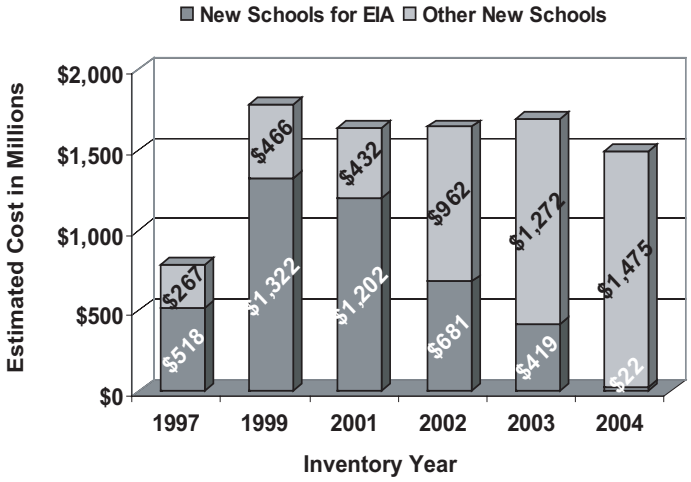


Table 19. Number of School Systems by Range of EIA-Related Infrastructure Costs per Student
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

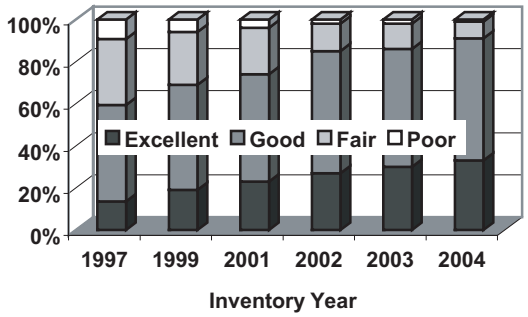
Reported EIA Cost per Student	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems
None	110	81.5%
Less than $1000	23	17.0%
$1000 to $2000	1	0.7%
$2000 to $3000	0	0.0%
$3000 to $4000	1	0.7%
More than $4000	0	0.0%
Total	**135***	**100.0%**

** There are 136 public school systems in Tennessee. The Carroll County system was removed from all statistical analyses because it does not serve elementary school students and therefore is not comparable to the other 135 systems.*

[37] TACIR staff analyzed patterns of growth in student counts to develop estimates of the percentage of new school construction attributable to the lower class sizes required by the Education Improvement Act of 1992 rather than to enrollment growth. For a description of the TACIR methodology, see Appendix F.
[38] Appendix E includes the cost per student for each school system.

Most of Tennessee's Public Schools Are in Good or Excellent Condition, but Substantial Upgrade Needs Remain.

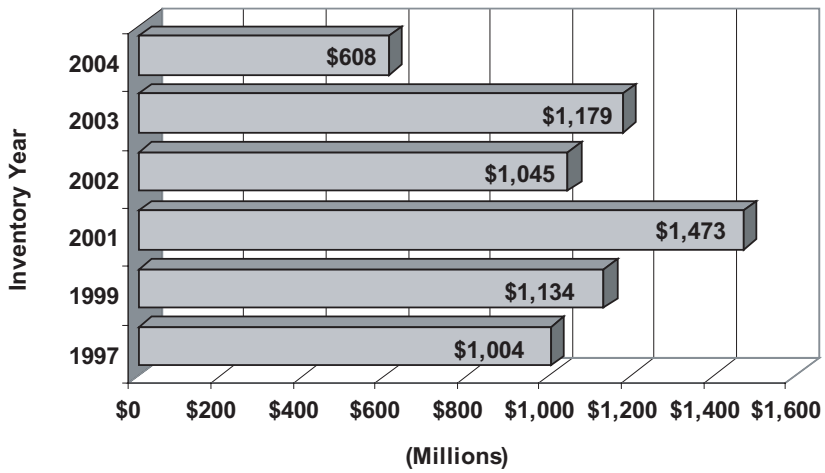
Figure 10. Overall Condition of Public School Buildings
1997 through 2004



According to local officials, around 91% of their schools are in good or better condition—a slight improvement over the past two inventories, but considerably better than the 59% reported in 1999. Estimated costs to upgrade all facilities at existing schools to good or better condition peaked in the 2001 inventory at almost $1.5 billion (41% of the total) and now stand at $608 million (17% of the total) in the current inventory (see Figures 10 and 11).

Defining what constitutes a high-quality learning environment is both subjective and difficult. The rating scale used in this inventory is carefully defined, but rating individual schools and school components is left to the judgment of local officials.[39] While the ideal standard is a qualitative rating of "excellent," as a practical matter, the inventory captures the cost of getting schools into "good" condition—both overall and for each facility component. Schools in good or even excellent condition overall can have individual classrooms, libraries or other components that are in need of upgrading or replacement. Upgrade needs reported in the inventory include estimated costs to put individual components as well as entire schools in good condition.

Figure 11. Estimated Cost to Upgrade all Facilities Mandates at Existing Schools to Good or Better Condition
1997 through 2004



As shown in Table 20, the vast majority of Tennessee's public school systems rate the condition of three-fourths or more of their buildings good or excellent. Six more systems than last year fall into this category. Even schools in overall excellent condition may have individual components in less than good condition. The cost per student to upgrade all components to good condition at all schools is slightly higher than the previous inventory is. Last year this figure was $1,305 per student, compared with $1,374 per student, a 5.3% increase.

[39] See the Existing School Facility Needs Inventory Form, Section B-9, in Appendix C for more specific information about the facility rating scale.

One system, Richard City Special School District, rated its only school building less than good overall. The system estimates that it will need more than $12.2 million to put its school in good condition, an amount equivalent to nearly $37 thousand per student, which is a surprisingly large figure compared to the statewide average of $1,374 per student. The cost per student may be high because, at least in part, of its relatively small student body. The school building is not slated for complete replacement. The other two systems that consider less than half of their schools to be in good or excellent condition are Grundy County and Knox County.

Table 20. Cost per Student to Put All School Building Components in Good Condition by Percent of Schools Currently in Good or Excellent Condition
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Percent of Schools In Good or Excellent Condition	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems	Cost Per Student to Put All School Components in Good Condition
None	1	0.7%	$36,758
Less than 25%	0	0.0%	$0
25% to 50%	2	1.5%	$2,161
50% to 75%	7	5.1%	$4,230
75% to 100%	32	23.5%	$1,351
100%	94	69.1%	$1,366
Total	**136**	**100.0%**	**$1,374**

Two-thirds of Tennessee's public school systems and about one-third of its 1,693 schools have portable or temporary classrooms. Nine school systems have more than 10% of their classes in portables (see Table 21). Three of those systems have more than 15% of their classes in portable classrooms: Fayette County (23%), Bradford Special School District (17%), and Clay County (15%). Of the nine school systems with more than 10% of classrooms in portables, only Jefferson County (9% enrollment growth) grew faster than the four high-growth systems discussed on page 30. Of those four systems, Rutherford County has the highest percentage of classes in portables (7%). Portable classrooms are not necessarily inferior to permanent classrooms; in fact, the opposite is sometimes true. One reason portables are sometimes used is to replace substandard permanent classrooms.

Table 21. Number of School Systems by Range of Percent of Portable Classrooms
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Percentage of Portable Classrooms	Number of Schools Systems	Percent of School Systems
None	45	33.3%
Less than 5%	64	47.4%
5% to 10%	17	12.6%
10% to 15%	6	4.4%
More than 15%	3	2.2%
Total	**135***	**100.0%**

** There are 136 public school systems in Tennessee. The Carroll County system was removed from all statistical analyses because it does not serve elementary school students and therefore is not comparable to the other 135 systems.*

Mandate Costs Continue to Decline; EIA Still Dominates What Has Become a Very Small Category of Need.

The estimated cost of meeting all facilities mandates at existing schools has declined in each inventory since 1999 and now totals $137 million–less than a tenth of the cost reported for 1999 (Figure 12 and Table 22). The reported cost of mandates, including the cost of classrooms to meet the EIA requirement for smaller classes, comprised 49% of total infrastructure needs for public schools in the 1999 inventory, but accounts for only 3.8% of the current inventory of school building needs (see Table 18). The only type of mandate cost that has increased is fire safety codes.

The bulk of the decline has been in EIA-driven needs; however, other mandate needs have declined as well. Most notably, federal mandates for asbestos containment or removal and the Americans with Disabilities Act had a combined total of $191 million in the 1999 inventory; the cost reported in the current inventory is $33 million. Despite this large decline, these two mandates alone now make up nearly the entire federal mandate total.

Table 22. Total Reported Cost of Facilities Mandates at Public Schools
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Mandates	Mandate Cost [in millions]	Percent of Total Mandate Cost
State-Mandate Total	**$ 103.6**	**75.6%**
State-EIA (New & Existing Schools)	69.2	50.5%
State-Fire Codes	34.4	25.1%
Federal Mandate Total	**$ 33.4**	**24.4%**
Asbestos	14.0	10.2%
Americans with Disabilities Act	19.4	14.1%
Underground Storage Tanks	0.1	0.0%
Lead	0.0	0.0%
Mandate Total	**$ 137.1**	**100.0%**

* There are 136 public school systems in Tennessee. The Carroll County system was removed from all statistical analyses because it does not serve elementary school students and therefore is not comparable to the other 135 systems.

Figure 12. Estimated Costs of EIA Needs for New and Existing Public Schools
1999 through 2004

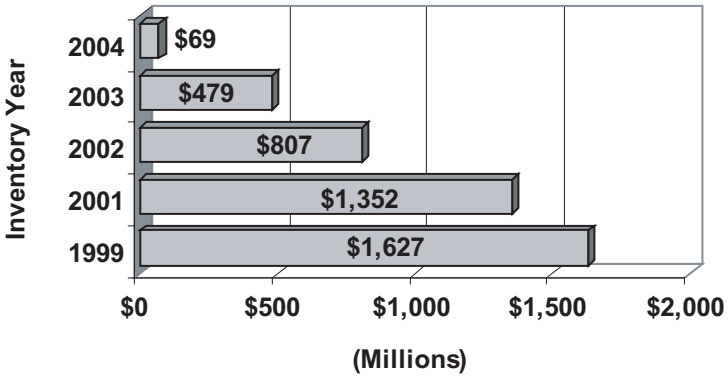
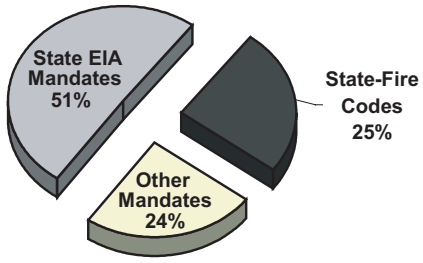


Figure 13. Reported Cost of EIA Mandate as a Percent of All Facilities Mandates at Public Schools
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009



The estimated cost of improvements needed to meet state fire codes has continually increased since the 1999 inventory. These needs do not include the cost of meeting fire codes for new schools, which are not separated out of the total cost of these schools. The estimated cost to meet codes at existing schools rose substantially from $9.3 million in 1999 (0.5% of total mandate costs reported that year) to $34.4 million (25% of the total for mandates) in the current inventory (see Figure 13). Some of this increase is attributable to improved reporting, but it is also a substantial increase over the cost reported in the last inventory ($20.5 million).

Far More School Systems Report no Technology Needs, but Total Technology Infrastructure Needs Remain More Than Triple Earlier Inventories.

The total need for new technology infrastructure more than doubled between the 2001 and the 2002 inventories, yet it changed little in prior inventory years and has changed little since (see Figure 14). All of that dramatic increase is attributable to a new technology initiative in the Memphis school system, an initiative estimated to cost $590 million. In fact, aside from Memphis, technology needs are declining. The decline may indicate that technology has gone from being a new type of need with initial, large investments in the mid-1990s to being a less costly, but recurring need.

Figure 14. Estimated Cost of Technology Infrastructure Needs at Existing Public Schools
1997 through 2004

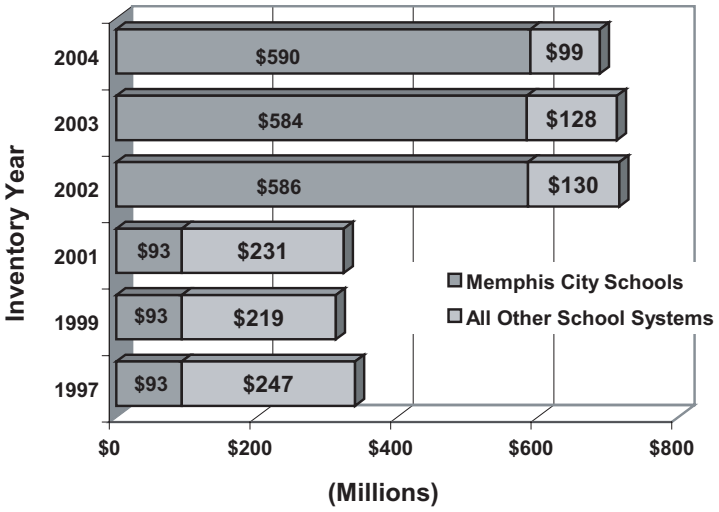


Table 23. Number of School Systems by Range of Technology Infrastructure Costs per Student
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Technology Cost per Student	Number of School Systems	Percent of School Systems
None	45	33.3%
Less than $100	52	38.5%
$100 to $200	20	14.8%
$200 to $300	6	4.4%
$300 to $400	4	3.0%
More than $400	8	5.9%
Total	**135***	**100.0%**

*There are 136 public school systems in Tennessee. The Carroll County system was removed from all statistical analyses because it does not serve elementary school students and therefore is not comparable to the other 135 systems.

Forty-five systems now report no need to upgrade technology in their schools, which is ten more than in the previous inventory. Only 38 systems now need more than $100 per student to meet their technology infrastructure needs, which is eleven less than in the previous inventory. (See Table 23.) The number of school systems declined in all cost brackets from the previous inventory. But four systems, Memphis, Oak Ridge, Richard City, and Scott County all have technology infrastructure needs that exceed $1,000 per student.

Total Capital Outlays by Public School Systems Have Declined for the Third Year in a Row.

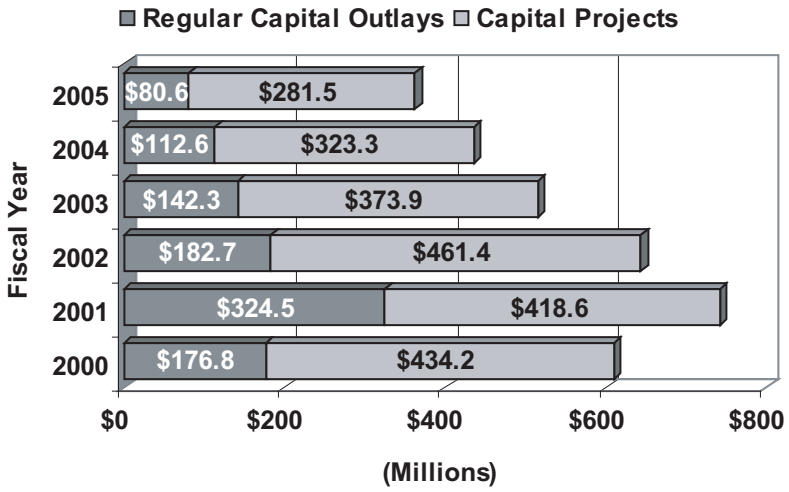
Based on reports filed with the Department of Education, capital outlays by public school systems in Tennessee exceeded $740 million in fiscal year 2001, but began to decline the following year (see Figure 15). Again, this reflects construction necessary to build the classrooms for the smaller classes required by the EIA. These reports understate total capital outlays for schools to the extent that they do not include spending by cities and counties accounted for outside of their school funds.

But challenges remain. Some high-growth school systems continue to struggle with escalating enrollments, and several continue to house a considerable number of their classrooms in portable buildings. As shown in Table 18, total school infrastructure needs top $3 billion. Some of this need will be met, and some will not, but the effort continues.

"School buildings are perhaps the most visible expression of society's investment in K-12 education."

School Capital Funding: Tennessee in a National Context, John G. Morgan, Comptroller of the Treasury

Figure 15. Capital Outlays by Public School Systems
2000 through 2005



Reported Infrastructure Needs by County[40]

One of the difficulties of comparing infrastructure needs across counties is the lack of information about existing infrastructure. No such data is compiled, and without it, it is hard to evaluate the reasonableness of reported needs. Needs in a county could be high because the area has historically had insufficient infrastructure or low because they have been able to meet their needs in the past. Both situations would be reasonable, but reported needs could also be low because local officials do not wish to report needs they don't expect to be met, or they could be high because the items reported are desirable, but not needed.

With each inventory, TACIR staff assesses the potential for over or under reporting by comparing reported needs to indicators of need, such as county size and population, and to factors related to ability to fund infrastructure, such as taxable property and sales. With regional projects factored out, the infrastructure needs reported for all counties across the state have a total cost estimated by local officials at nearly $21 billion. This figure differs from totals found elsewhere in this report because of the exclusion of regional projects.

"Infrastructure may not always be a growth magnet or even a prerequisite to growth, but growth demands it."

Cumberland Region Tomorrow, www.cumberlandregiontomorrow.org

Greatest Total Needs Reported for Largest Counties.

Not surprisingly, the greatest infrastructure needs in terms of total estimated costs were reported for the counties with the largest populations. Blount and Sullivan counties are the only ones in the top ten for population that are not also in the top ten for greatest total needs; Wilson and Sevier counties are the only ones among the top ten for reported needs that are not among the ten largest (see Tables 24 and 25). The relationship between population and infrastructure needs is not as strong for the bottom ten counties. Only four of the ten smallest counties are among the bottom ten for total reported need.

While county "top ten" rankings in many of the tables vary from year to year, the list of most heavily populated counties changes very little. Nine of the ten largest counties in 1990 were still in the top ten in 2004 (see Table 25). Washington County was 9th in 1990 and now ranks 11th; Williamson was 11th in 1990 and now ranks 7th. The total infrastructure needs list is almost as stable. Seven of the ten counties

[40] For information on each county, see Appendix D.

reporting the greatest total need—Shelby, Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, Rutherford, Sumner, and Montgomery—are in that group for the fifth consecutive time. Williamson County is part of the group for the fourth straight time. Sevier County is part of it for the second time in a row, and only Wilson County is new to the group. For the three previous inventories, the ten counties with the greatest needs have consistently had more than 49% of the state's total population and anywhere between 55% and 62% of the total infrastructure needs. The percentages are comparable this year.

The pattern is not as strong for the bottom ten counties with only two—Lake and Hancock—on the list five years in a row and one more—Crockett—on the list four years in a row. Two others, Lauderdale and Pickett, have been among the bottom ten for total reported need three times before, but not four years in a row. Their share of the estimated cost of infrastructure needs has remained almost exactly the same despite these changes, but their share of the state's population has fluctuated between 1.7% and 2.8%, resulting in large fluctuations from year to year in this group's reported needs per capita.

Table 24. Largest and Smallest Reported Infrastructure Needs by County
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Rank	County	Total Reported Cost	Percent of Total	2004 Population	Percent of Total	Cost per Capita
1	Davidson	$ 3,466,624,278	16.2%	572,475	9.7%	$6,056
2	Shelby	3,012,139,509	14.1%	908,175	15.4%	$3,317
3	Williamson	1,037,209,168	4.8%	146,935	2.5%	$7,059
4	Knox	958,195,597	4.5%	400,061	6.8%	$2,395
5	Hamilton	920,199,292	4.3%	310,371	5.3%	$2,965
6	Rutherford	848,742,275	4.0%	210,025	3.6%	$4,041
7	Montgomery	597,456,774	2.8%	142,204	2.4%	$4,201
8	Sumner	539,782,894	2.5%	141,611	2.4%	$3,812
9	Wilson	502,208,751	2.3%	97,891	1.7%	$5,130
10	Sevier	479,580,394	2.2%	77,270	1.3%	$6,207
Top Ten Subtotal		**$ 12,362,138,932**	**57.7%**	**3,007,018**	**51.0%**	**$4,111**
All Others		**$ 8,921,250,488**	**41.6%**	**2,745,996**	**46.5%**	**$3,249**
86	Lake	22,890,698	0.1%	7,656	0.1%	$2,990
87	Perry	22,337,420	0.1%	7,673	0.1%	$2,911
88	Wayne	19,426,046	0.1%	16,869	0.3%	$1,152
89	Lauderdale	18,788,695	0.1%	26,828	0.5%	$700
90	Weakley	17,761,316	0.1%	33,733	0.6%	$527
91	Chester	16,408,199	0.1%	15,773	0.3%	$1,040
92	Hancock	12,815,550	0.1%	6,643	0.1%	$1,929
93	Pickett	12,024,276	0.1%	4,881	0.1%	$2,463
94	Crockett	6,227,225	0.0%	14,553	0.2%	$428
95	Cannon	6,031,530	0.0%	13,339	0.2%	$452
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**$ 154,710,955**	**0.7%**	**147,948**	**2.5%**	**$1,046**
Grand Total		**$ 21,438,100,375**	**100.0%**	**5,900,962**	**100.0%**	**$3,633**

Table 25. Infrastructure Improvement Needs Reported by Most and Least Populous Counties
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Rank	County	2004 Population	Percent of Total	Total Reported Cost	Percent of Total	Cost per Capita
1	Shelby	908,175	15.4%	$ 3,012,139,509	14.1%	$3,317
2	Davidson	572,475	9.7%	3,466,624,278	16.2%	$6,056
3	Knox	400,061	6.8%	958,195,597	4.5%	$2,395
4	Hamilton	310,371	5.3%	920,199,292	4.3%	$2,965
5	Rutherford	210,025	3.6%	848,742,275	4.0%	$4,041
6	Sullivan	152,498	2.6%	389,161,766	1.8%	$2,552
7	Williamson	146,935	2.5%	1,037,209,168	4.8%	$7,059
8	Montgomery	142,204	2.4%	597,456,774	2.8%	$4,201
9	Sumner	141,611	2.4%	539,782,894	2.5%	$3,812
10	Blount	113,744	1.9%	324,401,235	1.5%	$2,852
Top Ten Subtotal		**3,098,099**	**52.5%**	**12,093,912,788**	**56.4%**	**$3,904**
All Others		**2,729,933**	**46.3%**	**$ 9,030,903,873**	**42.1%**	**$3,308**
86	Jackson	11,146	0.2%	50,912,359	0.2%	$4,568
87	Clay	8,006	0.1%	39,929,000	0.2%	$4,987
88	Houston	7,992	0.1%	27,682,411	0.1%	$3,464
89	Perry	7,673	0.1%	22,337,420	0.1%	$2,911
90	Lake	7,656	0.1%	22,890,698	0.1%	$2,990
91	Trousdale	7,484	0.1%	48,876,000	0.2%	$6,531
92	Hancock	6,643	0.1%	12,815,550	0.1%	$1,929
93	Moore	5,978	0.1%	25,281,000	0.1%	$4,229
94	Van Buren	5,471	0.1%	50,535,000	0.2%	$9,237
95	Pickett	4,881	0.1%	12,024,276	0.1%	$2,463
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**72,930**	**1.2%**	**313,283,714**	**1.5%**	**$4,296**
Grand Total		**5,900,962**	**100.0%**	**$ 21,438,100,375**	**100.0%**	**$3,633**

These fluctuations illustrate what happens when small counties' needs are first identified, driving up estimated costs per capita, and then later are met, causing the costs per capita to fall again. A single project can have this effect in a very small county.

Six of the ten counties with the greatest infrastructure needs are in Middle Tennessee (Davidson, Williamson, Rutherford, Sumner, Wilson, and Montgomery). All six counties are among the top ten for population gain (see Table 26), and three—Davidson, Rutherford, and Sumner—are also among the ten most densely populated counties (see Table 28). Five of the six are also among the ten largest for population (see Tables 24 and 25). TACIR's statistical analysis of all 95 counties indicates that all of these population measures except growth *rates* are closely related to infrastructure needs.

The population rankings have changed little since the TACIR staff began making these county comparisons in 2001. The ten smallest counties then are still the smallest, and the ten largest counties are still the largest. The percentage of the population concentrated in the ten largest

counties has remained almost exactly the same, fluctuating right around 52.5% across all five reports making these comparisons.

Interestingly, while the bottom ten counties in the population comparison table (see Table 25) remained exactly the same in all five reports making this comparison, and their percentage of the total population increased only slightly (from 1.1% of the state's population to 1.2%), their share of the total cost of needed infrastructure improvements varied from 1.0% of the total to 2.0%. The pattern among these counties over the past five years, again, illustrates the disproportionate effect that even relatively small projects can have in the very smallest counties.

Population Gains Are More Closely Related to Infrastructure Needs Than Population Growth Rates Are.

Nine of the ten counties with the largest total infrastructure needs (Table 24) are also among the ten with the largest population gains between 1990 and 2004 (Table 26). Four of the counties with the smallest

Table 26. Reported Infrastructure Costs for the Ten Counties with the Largest and Smallest Population Gains
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Rank	County	Population 1990	Population 2004	Gain (Loss)	Total Reported Cost	Cost per Capita
1	Rutherford	118,570	210,025	91,455	$ 848,742,275	$4,041
2	Shelby	826,330	908,175	81,845	3,012,139,509	$3,317
3	Williamson	81,021	146,935	65,914	1,037,209,168	$7,059
4	Knox	335,749	400,061	64,312	958,195,597	$2,395
5	Davidson	510,784	572,475	61,691	3,466,624,278	$6,056
6	Montgomery	100,498	142,204	41,706	597,456,774	$4,201
7	Sumner	103,281	141,611	38,330	539,782,894	$3,812
8	Wilson	67,675	97,891	30,216	502,208,751	$5,130
9	Blount	85,969	113,744	27,775	324,401,235	$2,852
10	Sevier	51,043	77,270	26,227	479,580,394	$6,207
Top Ten Subtotal		**2,280,920**	**2,810,391**	**529,471**	**$ 11,766,340,875**	**$4,187**
All Others		**2,487,619**	**2,975,777**	**488,158**	**$ 9,147,368,918**	**$3,074**
86	Grundy	13,362	14,465	1,103	30,925,034	$2,138
87	Perry	6,612	7,673	1,061	22,337,420	$2,911
88	Houston	7,018	7,992	974	27,682,411	$3,464
89	Clay	7,238	8,006	768	39,929,000	$4,987
90	Obion	31,717	32,393	676	234,010,997	$7,224
91	Van Buren	4,846	5,471	625	50,535,000	$9,237
92	Lake	7,129	7,656	527	22,890,698	$2,990
93	Pickett	4,548	4,881	333	12,024,276	$2,463
94	Haywood	19,437	19,614	177	71,240,196	$3,632
95	Hancock	6,739	6,643	(96)	12,815,550	$1,929
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**2,596,265**	**114,794**	**6,148**	**$ 524,390,582**	**$4,568**
Grand Total		**4,877,185**	**5,900,962**	**1,023,777**	**$ 21,438,100,375**	**$3,633**

needs in Table 24 are among the ten with smallest gains[41] in Table 26. The relationship between infrastructure needs and population gain is somewhat stronger than the relationship between needs and total population for the top ten, but somewhat weaker for the bottom ten.

A comparison of Tables 27 and 24 demonstrates that a county's rate of growth is a poor predictor of infrastructure needs. Only five of the fastest growing counties are in the top ten for infrastructure needs: Williamson, Rutherford, Sevier, Wilson, and Montgomery. These same five counties also appear among the top ten for population gain shown in Table 26, but so do four others from the top infrastructure needs list. Among the bottom ten in Table 27, only three counties—Pickett, Weakley, and Hancock—also appear in Table 24 among the bottom ten for total reported infrastructure needs. Pickett and Hancock also appear among the bottom ten for population gain in Table 26, and Hancock County actually declined in population between 1990 and 2004.

Table 27. Cost of Needed Infrastructure Improvements Reported for the Ten Fastest and Slowest Growing Counties
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Rank	County	Population 1990	Population 2004	Growth Rate	Total Reported Cost	Cost per Capita
1	Williamson	81,021	146,935	81.4%	$ 1,037,209,168	$7,059
2	Rutherford	118,570	210,025	77.1%	848,742,275	$4,041
3	Sevier	51,043	77,270	51.4%	479,580,394	$6,207
4	Tipton	37,568	54,722	45.7%	57,233,995	$1,046
5	Wilson	67,675	97,891	44.6%	502,208,751	$5,130
6	Cumberland	34,736	50,084	44.2%	356,072,912	$7,110
7	Jefferson	33,016	47,593	44.2%	139,537,530	$2,932
8	Meigs	8,033	11,524	43.5%	65,904,686	$5,719
9	Robertson	41,494	59,322	43.0%	235,952,045	$3,977
10	Montgomery	100,498	142,204	41.5%	597,456,774	$4,201
Top Ten Subtotal		**573,654**	**897,570**	**56.5%**	**$ 4,319,898,530**	**$4,813**
All Others		**3,906,894**	**4,586,195**	**17.4%**	**$ 16,047,512,842**	**$3,499**
86	Pickett	4,548	4,881	7.3%	12,024,276	$2,463
87	Unicoi	16,549	17,703	7.0%	49,398,672	$2,790
88	Carroll	27,514	29,364	6.7%	29,864,992	$1,017
89	Sullivan	143,596	152,498	6.2%	389,161,766	$2,552
90	Anderson	68,250	72,244	5.9%	168,447,684	$2,332
91	Weakley	31,972	33,733	5.5%	17,761,316	$527
92	Gibson	46,315	48,124	3.9%	85,963,554	$1,786
93	Obion	31,717	32,393	2.1%	234,010,997	$7,224
94	Haywood	19,437	19,614	0.9%	71,240,196	$3,632
95	Hancock	6,739	6,643	-1.4%	12,815,550	$1,929
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**396,637**	**417,197**	**5.2%**	**$ 1,070,689,003**	**$2,566**
Grand Total		**4,877,185**	**5,900,962**	**21.0%**	**$ 21,438,100,375**	**$3,633**

[41] One county (Hancock) actually lost population during that period.

Examination of growth rates contributes little to the understanding of why some counties appear at the top or bottom for total infrastructure needs. TACIR's statistical analysis indicates little relationship between the two. Nor are the lists of counties with the top and bottom ten growth rates as stable as the other top-ten-bottom-ten lists from year to year. Six counties—Williamson, Rutherford, Sevier, Tipton, Cumberland, and Jefferson—have been on the fastest growth rates list in all five reports making the comparison, and only two—Haywood and Hancock—have been on the smallest growth rates list in all five.

Infrastructure Needs Per Capita Are Not Lower In Counties With Higher Population Densities.

Conventional wisdom holds that population density should produce lower infrastructure costs because of economies of scale: the most densely populated counties should have the lowest per capita infrastructure needs. This relationship is not borne out by TACIR's infrastructure inventories based either on comparisons of counties that rank high and low for population density or on statistical analysis. In

Table 28. Infrastructure Improvement Needs Reported by Most and Least Densely Populated Counties
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Rank	County	2004 Population	Land Area [square miles]	Population per Square Mile	Total Reported Cost	Cost per Capita
1	Shelby	908,175	755	1,204	$ 3,012,139,509	$3,317
2	Davidson	572,475	502	1,140	3,466,624,278	$6,056
3	Knox	400,061	508	787	958,195,597	$2,395
4	Hamilton	310,371	542	572	920,199,292	$2,965
5	Hamblen	59,489	161	369	147,672,246	$2,482
6	Sullivan	152,498	413	369	389,161,766	$2,552
7	Washington	110,996	326	340	410,646,250	$3,700
8	Rutherford	210,025	619	339	848,742,275	$4,041
9	Bradley	91,196	329	277	181,530,911	$1,991
10	Sumner	141,611	529	268	539,782,894	$3,812
Top Ten Subtotal		**2,956,897**	**4,685**	**631**	**$ 10,874,695,018**	**$3,678**
All Others		**2,833,778**	**32,593**	**87**	**$ 10,048,892,995**	**$3,546**
86	Fentress	17,023	499	34	63,874,412	$3,752
87	Humphreys	18,141	532	34	138,710,626	$7,646
88	Clay	8,006	236	34	39,929,000	$4,987
89	Bledsoe	12,785	406	31	44,753,500	$3,500
90	Pickett	4,881	163	30	12,024,276	$2,463
91	Hancock	6,643	222	30	12,815,550	$1,929
92	Stewart	12,795	458	28	110,106,532	$8,605
93	Wayne	16,869	734	23	19,426,046	$1,152
94	Van Buren	5,471	273	20	50,535,000	$9,237
95	Perry	7,673	415	18	22,337,420	$2,911
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**110,287**	**3,939**	**28**	**$ 514,512,362**	**$4,665**
Grand Total		**5,900,962**	**41,217**	**143**	**$ 21,438,100,375**	**$3,633**

fact, TACIR analysis consistently indicates either a significant or a highly significant correlation between population density and higher infrastructure costs.

In the latest inventory, six of the ten counties with the highest needs are also among the ten most densely populated—Shelby, Davidson, Knox, Hamilton, Rutherford, and Sumner. Four of the counties with lowest infrastructure needs are also among the ten most sparsely populated. (Compare Tables 24 and 28.) There are several possible explanations for this seeming incongruity, first among them, the fact that five of the six high needs and high density counties (all except Hamilton) are among the ten with the largest population gains from 1990 to 2004. High growth may counter the effect of economies of scale. Another explanation, one that may follow from the first, is that scale is a long term economic benefit that enables a governmental entity to serve citizens more efficiently over time, but that has no relationship to initial investment costs. Improving infrastructure may be inherently more costly in densely populated urban areas because of higher land and labor costs and the need to relocate or modify existing infrastructure to accommodate new infrastructure. Also, densely populated areas may require such infrastructure as storm-water drains, sidewalks, street lighting, and traffic signaling that is not necessary in sparsely populated areas. Finally, urban residents may simply demand and receive more infrastructure-related services than rural residents, and the types of services they need or desire (such as underground wiring) may be more expensive.

Infrastructure needs reported per capita seem to bear little relationship to any population factor except possibly total population. Table 29 shows the top ten and bottom ten counties for infrastructure needs reported per capita along with their populations, population gains and growth rates, and their land area and population densities. There are fast and slow growing counties in both sets of ten presented in this table, but there are no high density or large population counties in the bottom ten.

Greatest Need Per Capita Reported Mainly for Small Counties.

Sevier and Williamson are the only relatively large counties that appear among the top ten for per capita needs. Both are growing rapidly in raw numbers (10th and 3rd largest gains, see Table 26) and in percent change (3rd and 1st highest percents, see Table 27). Williamson is also among the ten most populous counties, ranking 7th; Sevier ranks 15th (see Table 25). Other large, high-growth counties, most notably Montgomery and Rutherford, report much lower per capita needs (30th and 34th highest).

"A popular short-term solution to fiscal stress is to defer infrastructure repairs and/or replacement programs. This is particularly true in rural areas where a declining agricultural base and redirected federal policy have placed significant downward pressure on revenues."

The Size Efficiency of Rural Governments: The Case of Low-Volume Rural Roads, David L. Chicoine, Steven C. Deller and Norman Walzer

Table 29. Population Factors for Counties w/Highest and Lowest Estimated Costs per Capita
Excluding Projects Identified as Regional
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

Rank	County	Population 1990	Population 2004	Change	Growth Rate	Land Area [sq. miles]	Population Density	Total Reported Cost	Cost per Capita
1	Van Buren	4,846	5,471	625	12.9%	273	20	$ 50,535,000	$9,237
2	Stewart	9,479	12,795	3,316	35.0%	458	28	110,106,532	$8,605
3	Humphreys	15,795	18,141	2,346	14.9%	532	34	138,710,626	$7,646
4	DeKalb	14,360	18,213	3,853	26.8%	305	60	137,872,341	$7,570
5	Obion	31,717	32,393	676	2.1%	545	59	234,010,997	$7,224
6	Cumberland	34,736	50,084	15,348	44.2%	682	73	356,072,912	$7,110
7	Williamson	81,021	146,935	65,914	81.4%	583	252	1,037,209,168	$7,059
8	Trousdale	5,920	7,484	1,564	26.4%	114	66	48,876,000	$6,531
9	McMinn	42,383	50,981	8,598	20.3%	430	118	327,350,778	$6,421
10	Sevier	51,043	77,270	26,227	51.4%	592	130	479,580,394	$6,207
Top Ten Subtotal		**291,300**	**419,767**	**128,467**	**44.1%**	**4,515**	**17**	**$ 2,920,324,748**	**$6,957**
All Others		**4,351,730**	**5,206,252**	**854,522**	**19.6%**	**31,959**	**13**	**$ 18,277,446,871**	**$3,511**
86	Wayne	13,935	16,869	2,934	21.1%	734	23	19,426,046	$1,152
87	Tipton	37,568	54,722	17,154	45.7%	459	119	57,233,995	$1,046
88	Chester	12,819	15,773	2,954	23.0%	289	55	16,408,199	$1,040
89	Carroll	27,514	29,364	1,850	6.7%	599	49	29,864,992	$1,017
90	Dyer	34,854	37,621	2,767	7.9%	510	74	37,177,278	$988
91	Lincoln	28,157	32,141	3,984	14.1%	570	56	31,409,480	$977
92	Lauderdale	23,491	26,828	3,337	14.2%	470	57	18,788,695	$700
93	Weakley	31,972	33,733	1,761	5.5%	580	58	17,761,316	$527
94	Cannon	10,467	13,339	2,872	27.4%	266	50	6,031,530	$452
95	Crockett	13,378	14,553	1,175	8.8%	265	55	6,227,225	$428
Bottom Ten Subtotal		**234,155**	**274,943**	**40,788**	**17.4%**	**4,743**	**596**	**$ 240,328,756**	**$874**
Grand Total		**4,877,185**	**5,900,962**	**1,023,777**	**21.0%**	**41,217**	**143**	**$ 21,438,100,375**	**$3,633**

The other eight counties in the top ten demonstrate the fact that needs such as courthouse renovations, new schools, and road improvements that would seem moderate or even small in large counties have a disproportionate effect when compared to population in small counties. Van Buren County, which has a population of only 5,471, has been among these ten counties now in all five TACIR reports presenting this information. Three large projects place it near the top of the list for needs per capita in this report; all three projects relate to State Route 111. Without these three projects, Van Buren would fall out of the top ten, and its revised rank would be 78th in Table 28 with a per capita need of only $1,761. This is an extreme example of how large, unmet needs can place a small county that would not otherwise be there in the top ten for per capita costs and keep them there until those needs are met.

Three counties—Tipton, Lauderdale, and Weakley—have been among the bottom ten for reported needs per capita in all five reports. Tipton's placement in the bottom ten continues to be surprising because of its rapid growth. It is the state's 24th largest county in terms of population and had the 16th largest population gain from 1990 to 2004. And it is the 4th fastest growing in percentage terms, but does not follow the general pattern of high infrastructure needs reported for other high population and high growth counties. The county with the next highest growth rate among the bottom ten is Cannon County, which is 79th in population and had the 66th largest population gain from 1990 to 2004 (31st largest in percentage terms), but it is 94th for infrastructure needs reported per capita.

Statistical Analyses Confirm Inferences About Population and Infrastructure Needs but Tax Base Factors Are More Closely Related to Reported Needs.

Analysis of the top ten and bottom ten counties for various population factors presumed to be related to infrastructure needs suggests conclusions that can be verified by statistical analysis of all ninety-five counties. Statistical analysis can also suggest explanations for things general observation cannot, and it can help estimate infrastructure needs that may have been missed by the inventory. The inventory is entirely voluntary on the part of local officials, and they may participate more or less enthusiastically depending on how valuable they consider the process. Variations in their willingness or ability to provide comparable information about their needs may help explain the seemingly weak relationship between population factors and the infrastructure needs reported by counties that appear on the bottom ten lists.

To answer these questions, TACIR analysts compared various factors related to local governments' ability to fund infrastructure as well as factors related to needs. The first comparison produced the set of simple correlation measures, called correlation coefficients, presented in Table 30. Correlation coefficients measure the strength of the relationship between two sets of numbers and range from zero to one. The coefficient will be positive if one set of numbers increases as the other increases or if it decreases as the other decreases; it will be negative if one increases as the other decreases. A perfect relationship between the two sets of numbers would be either 1.0 or -1.0.

Table 30. Correlation between Reported Infrastructure Needs and Related Factors *in Order of Strength of Relationship*

Factors Related to Reported Needs	Correlation Coefficient
Taxable Property Value	0.973
Taxable Sales	0.962
Personal Income	0.953
2003 Population	0.930
2003 Population Density	0.922
Population Gain or Loss	0.783
Land Area (square miles)	0.290
Population Growth Rate	0.087

Table 30 shows a strong relationship between reported needs and both taxable property and taxable sales. These results are consistent with previous reports. But most population factors show nearly as strong a relationship with reported needs. In contrast, the coefficient for population growth rate and reported needs, at only 0.087, is insignificant. The coefficients for population factors confirm the general inferences drawn from the top-ten-bottom-ten review:

- Total population is a strong indicator of infrastructure needs.
- Higher population densities correspond to higher infrastructure needs, and lower densities correspond to lower needs.
- Population gain is closely related to infrastructure needs, but growth rates, with the correlation coefficient closest to zero, are not.
- Land area is a weak indicator of needs; of the factors compared here, only growth rate is weaker.

The most interesting inference from the comparison, however, is that **tax base factors and income consistently correspond more closely to reported needs than the population factors do**. These near perfect relationships suggest that indictors of ability to fund infrastructure may strongly influence local officials as they respond to the inventory, or they may simply reflect the common sense inference that tax base and income tend to concentrate where population concentrates.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2004 through June 2009

Appendices

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation

The original legislation establishing the public infrastructure needs inventory was passed in 1996 as Public Chapter 817. That act gave the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR) responsibility for the inventory and directed the Commission to implement the inventory through contracts with the nine development districts across the state. The act also provided a funding mechanism based on Tennessee Valley Authority revenue sharing funds.

The January 1999 report to the 101st General Assembly acknowledged the relationship between Public Chapter 817 and a new law passed in 1998, Public Chapter 1101, which is known as the growth policy act. Public Chapter 1101 directed all local governments with the exception of those in the two metropolitan counties of Davidson and Moore to work together to establish growth boundaries for incorporated areas, planned growth areas outside those boundaries, and rural areas. In order to do so, those local governments were required by Section 7 of that act to "determine and repot the current costs and the projected costs of core infrastructure."

Since that time, the General Assembly has enacted a new law expressly linking the infrastructure and growth policy initiatives. Chapter 672, Public Acts of 2000, specified in Section 3 that implementation of city and county growth plans' "infrastructure, urban services and public facility elements" were to be monitored by means of the public infrastructure needs inventory of Public Chapter 817.

The full text of Public Chapters 817 and 672 and Section 7 of Public Chapter 1101 are presented in the following pages.

CHAPTER NO. 817

SENATE BILL NO. 2097

By Rochelle

Substituted for: House Bill No. 3257

By Rhinehart

AN ACT To amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 4, Chapter 10 and Section 67-9-102(b)(3), relative to a statewide public infrastructure needs inventory.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 4, Chapter 10, is amended by adding the following as a new section:

Section __. (a) In order for the commission to fulfill its obligations to study and report on the existing, necessary and desirable allocation of state and local fiscal resources, the powers and functions of local governments, and relationship between the state and local governments, and its duties to engage in activities for the accomplishment of these various studies and reports, the commission shall annually compile and maintain an inventory of needed infrastructure within this state. The information and data gathered by such an annual inventory is deemed necessary in order for the state, municipal and county governments of Tennessee to develop goals, strategies and programs which would improve the quality of life of its citizens, support livable communities and enhance and encourage the overall economic development of the state through the provision of adequate and essential public infrastructure. All funds necessary and required for this inventory shall be administered through the commission's annual budget and such funds shall be in addition to the commission's annual operational budget amounts. The inventory shall include, at a minimum, needed public infrastructure facilities which would enhance and encourage economic development, improve the quality of life of the citizens and support livable communities within each municipality, utility district, county and development district region of the state and shall include needs for transportation, water and wastewater, industrial sites, municipal solid waste, recreation, low and moderate income housing, telecommunications, other infrastructure needs such as public buildings (including city halls, courthouses and K-12 educational facilities) and other public facilities needs as deemed necessary by the commission. The data shall be compiled on a county-by-county basis within each development district area. In order to accomplish this inventory, the commission shall annually contract for the services of the state's nine (9) development districts and shall compensate each of the development districts at a rate of five cents ($.05) per capita or fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), whichever is greater. The per capita amount shall be based upon the population counts within each development district as determined from the latest county population estimates reported by

the United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census or its federal functional equivalent. From funds allocated to the commission for the purpose of conducting this annual inventory, the commission shall retain for its necessary administration and coordination costs for this annual inventory one and one-half cents ($.015) per capita based upon the state total population as determined by the latest county population estimates reported by the United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census or its federal functional equivalent.

(b) In compiling the public infrastructure needs inventory on a county-by-county basis, at a minimum, the commission shall consult with each county executive, mayor, local planning commission, utility district, county road superintendent and other appropriate local and state officials concerning planned and/or anticipated public infrastructure needs over the next five (5) year period, together with estimated costs and time of need within that time frame.

(c) The public infrastructure needs inventory shall not include projects considered to be normal or routine maintenance. Moreover, infrastructure needs projects included in the inventory should involve a capital cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000). The infrastructure needs inventory shall not duplicate the extensive needs data currently maintained by various state agencies on state facilities which are presently available to the commission. Provided, however, this limitation does not prohibit one (1) or more counties or municipalities from identifying a need for a vocational educational facility or a community college or a new public health building in a particular local area. In addition, the commission may request various state agencies to supply various needs data that may be available in such areas as highway or rail bridges, airports or other areas.

(d) The annual public infrastructure needs inventory by each development district shall be conducted utilizing standard statewide procedures and summary format as determined by the commission to facilitate ease and accuracy in summarizing statewide needs and costs.

(e) The public infrastructure needs inventory shall be completed by the development districts and submitted to the commission no later than June 30 of each year.

(f) The annual inventory of statewide public infrastructure needs and costs for provision of adequate and essential public infrastructure shall be presented by the commission to the Tennessee General Assembly at its next regular annual session following completion of the inventory each year.

SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-107, is amended by adding the following as a new subdivision (d):

(d) In addition to any funds appropriated by the General Assembly to the commission, the commission is authorized to receive annual allocations of funds from the Tennessee State Revenue Sharing Act, Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-9-102(b)(3), for the purpose of conducting an annual public infrastructure needs inventory to aid in the provision of adequate and essential public infrastructure statewide for the improvement of the quality of life of Tennessee citizens, the support of livable communities and the enhancement and encouragement of the overall economic development of the state.

SECTION 3. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-9-102(b)(3), is amended by adding the following immediately before the last sentence in said subdivision:

If, in any year there are funds remaining after the allocation provided for in subdivisions (b)(1) and (2) of this subsection, or there are no impacted areas and after any allocation to the University of Tennessee as provided for in this subdivision, then any remaining

funds, not to exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total of such impact funds per year, shall be allocated by the Comptroller of the Treasury to the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations shall utilize such funds for an annual inventory of statewide public infrastructure needs. This annual inventory of statewide public infrastructure needs is to be used to support efforts by state, county and municipal governments of Tennessee in developing goals, strategies and programs to provide adequate and essential public infrastucture which is needed to enhance and encourage economic development, support livable communities and improve the quality of life for the citizens of this state.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 1996, the public welfare requiring it.

PASSED: April 11, 1996

JOHN S. WILDER
SPEAKER OF THE SENATE

JIMMY NAIFEH, *SPEAKER*
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROVED this 25th day of April 1996

DON SUNDQUIST, *GOVERNOR*

Chapter No. 672] **PUBLIC ACTS, 2000**

CHAPTER NO. 672

SENATE BILL NO. 3052

By Rochelle

Substituted for: House Bill No. 3099

By Rinks

AN ACT To amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-109 and Section 67-9-102, relative to the statewide public infrastructure needs inventory.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-9-102(b)(3), is amended by deleting the fifth sentence and by substituting instead the following:

> In order to accomplish this inventory, the commission shall annually contract for the services of the state's nine (9) development districts or an agency or entity of state or local government or higher education and shall compensate each of the development districts or the agency or entity of state or local government or higher education at the rate of five cents ($0.05) per capita or fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), whichever is greater.

SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-109(a), is amended by adding the following language immediately after the final sentence:

> The commission shall annually contract for the services of the state's nine (9) development districts to accomplish this inventory. However, if the executive director finds that a development district has not adequately fulfilled a prior inventory contract, then instead of the development district which has not fulfilled its contract obligations, the executive director may annually contract with another agency or entity of state or local government or higher education to perform the inventory within that district's area.

SECTION 3. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-109(b), is amended by adding the following language immediately after the final sentence:

> From those cities and counties with adopted growth plans in accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 6, Chapter 58, Part 1, the commission shall gather and report the infrastructure, urban services and public facilities needs reported in the growth plans. These infrastructure needs were factors in the determination of urban growth boundaries for cities and the planned growth areas for counties. Implementation of the cities and counties growth plans' infrastructure, urban services and public facility elements are to be monitored by means of the five (5) year inventory of public infrastructure needs.

SECTION 4. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-109(d), is amended by adding the following after the word "district":

> or an agency or entity of state or local government or higher education

SECTION 5. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-10-109(e), is amended by adding the following after the word "district":

or an agency or entity of state or local government or higher education

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

PASSED: April 10, 2000

JOHN S. WILDER
SPEAKER OF THE SENATE

JIMMY NAIFEH, *SPEAKER*
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROVED this 25th day of April 2000

DON SUNDQUIST, GOVERNOR

CHAPTER NO. 1101

SENATE BILL NO. 3278

By Rochelle

Substituted for: House Bill No. 3295

By Kisber, Walley, Rinks, McDaniel, Curtiss

AN ACT To amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 4; Title 5; Title 6; Title 7; Title 13; Title 49; Title 67 and Title 68, relative to growth.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

SECTION 7.

(a)

(1) The urban growth boundaries of a municipality shall:

(A) Identify territory that is reasonably compact yet sufficiently large to accommodate residential and nonresidential growth projected to occur during the next twenty (20) years;

(B) Identify territory that is contiguous to the existing boundaries of the municipality;

(C) Identify territory that a reasonable and prudent person would project as the likely site of high density commercial, industrial and/or residential growth over the next twenty (20) years based on historical experience, economic trends, population growth patterns and topographical characteristics; (if available, professional planning, engineering and/or economic studies may also be considered);

(D) Identify territory in which the municipality is better able and prepared than other municipalities to efficiently and effectively provide urban services; and

(E) Reflect the municipality's duty to facilitate full development of resources within the current boundaries of the municipality and to manage and control urban expansion outside of such current boundaries, taking into account the impact to agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas.

(2) Before formally proposing urban growth boundaries to the coordinating committee, the municipality shall develop and report population growth projections; such projections shall be developed in conjunction with the University of Tennessee. The municipality shall also determine and report the current costs and the projected costs of core infrastructure, urban services and public facilities necessary to facilitate full development of resources within the current boundaries of the municipality and to expand such infrastructure, services and facilities throughout the territory under consideration for inclusion within the urban growth boundaries. The municipality shall also determine and report on the need for additional land suitable for high density, industrial, commercial and residential development, after taking into account all areas within the municipality's current boundaries that can be used, reused or redeveloped to meet such needs. The municipality shall examine and report on agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas within the territory under consideration for inclusion within the urban growth boundaries and shall examine and report on the likely long-term effects of urban expansion on such agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management

areas.

(3) Before a municipal legislative body may propose urban growth boundaries to the coordinating committee, the municipality shall conduct at least two (2) public hearings. Notice of the time, place and purpose of the public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality not less than fifteen (15) days before the hearing.

(b)

(1) Each planned growth area of a county shall:

(A) Identify territory that is reasonably compact yet sufficiently large to accommodate residential and nonresidential growth projected to occur during the next twenty (20) years;

(B) Identify territory that is not within the existing boundaries of any municipality;

(C) Identify territory that a reasonable and prudent person would project as the likely site of high or moderate density commercial, industrial and/or residential growth over the next twenty (20) years based on historical experience, economic trends, population growth patterns and topographical characteristics; (if available, professional planning, engineering and/or economic studies may also be considered);

(D) Identify territory that is not contained within urban growth boundaries; and

(E) Reflect the county's duty to manage natural resources and to manage and control urban growth, taking into account the impact to agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas.

(2) Before formally proposing any planned growth area to the coordinating committee, the county shall develop and report population growth projections; such projections shall be developed in conjunction with the University of Tennessee. The county shall also determine and report the projected costs of providing urban type core infrastructure, urban services and public facilities throughout the territory under consideration for inclusion within the planned growth area as well as the feasibility of recouping such costs by imposition of fees or taxes within the planned growth area. The county shall also determine and report on the need for additional land suitable for high density industrial, commercial and residential development after taking into account all areas within the current boundaries of municipalities that can be used, reused or redeveloped to meet such needs. The county shall also determine and report on the likelihood that the territory under consideration for inclusion within the planned growth area will eventually incorporate as a new municipality or be annexed. The county shall also examine and report on agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas within the territory under consideration for inclusion within the planned growth area and shall examine and report on the likely long-term effects of urban expansion on such agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas.

(3) Before a county legislative body may propose planned growth areas to the coordinating committee, the county shall conduct at least two (2) public hearings. Notice of the time, place and purpose of the public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than fifteen (15) days before the hearing.

(c)

(1) Each rural area shall:

(A) Identify territory that is not within urban growth boundaries;

(B) Identify territory that is not within a planned growth area;

(C) Identify territory that, over the next twenty (20) years, is to be preserved as agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas, wildlife management areas or for uses other than high density commercial, industrial or residential development; and

(D) Reflect the county's duty to manage growth and natural resources in a manner which reasonably minimizes detrimental impact to agricultural lands, forests, recreational areas and wildlife management areas.

(2) Before a county legislative body may propose rural areas to the coordinating committee, the county shall conduct at least two (2) public hearings. Notice of the time, place and purpose of the public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than fifteen (15) days before the hearing.

(d) Notwithstanding the extraterritorial planning jurisdiction authorized for municipal planning commissions designated as regional planning commissions in Title 13, Chapter 3, nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize municipal planning commission jurisdiction beyond an urban growth boundary; provided, however, in a county without county zoning, a municipality may provide extraterritorial zoning and subdivision regulation beyond its corporate limits with the approval of the county legislative body.

Appendix B: Project History

The Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory Act was adopted by the Tennessee General Assembly on April 11, 1996, and signed into law by Governor Don Sundquist as Public Chapter 817 on April 25, 1996. The bill was sponsored by Senator Robert Rochelle (Senate District 17) and Representative Shelby Rhinehart (House District 37) at the request of the Rebuild Tennessee Coalition (RTC) and the Tennessee Development District Association (TDDA). The RTC was established in 1992 as a chapter of the national Rebuild America Coalition. The RTC is an association of public and private organizations along with individuals who are committed to encouraging investment in Tennessee's infrastructure. The TDDA comprises the nine development districts that provide economic planning and development assistance to the local governments in their respective regions.

The Act, which became effective July 1, 1996, directs TACIR to compile and maintain an inventory of needed infrastructure within this state. TACIR staff manages the implementation of the inventory and gathers information from state agencies, while staff from each of Tennessee's nine development districts survey public officials within their jurisdictions to develop the inventory under TACIR staff direction.

The first inventory was completed in 1998, and the first report was published in January 1999. The infrastructure inventory is a dynamic and progressive program that has evolved since its inception. This is the fifth report in the continuing inventory of Tennessee's infrastructure needs. It reflects several improvements over the first inventory.

- Communication and partnerships among stakeholders have been improved.
- A dedicated effort has been made to better capture new school construction needs.
- TACIR staff have developed procedures to incorporate needs reported by state officials, including state transportation needs, into the inventory.
- The format of the report has been updated to include a more analytical perspective by standardizing cost estimates based on population and land area and investigating the relationship between reported need versus funding-based variables and need-based variables.
- Standardized procedures have been clarified to enhance reporting consistency.
- Quality control has been augmented with statistical analysis.
- TACIR staff review information to ensure that all required fields are entered and that valid information is entered for each field.

- For each type of need, TACIR staff compare the amount over time. Unusually large increases or decreases are examined thoroughly. Sometimes the changes are due to one or more large projects being cancelled or needing to be recategorized.
- Every mayor, county executive, and school district superintendent is provided summary information for their municipality, county, or district. This allows a review of the information to make sure needs are being accurately captured.
- For the fourth year in a row, local officials were provided an opportunity to report whether projects were funded, and if so, from what source.
- This report is the second to contain a full section on funding.
- The inventory forms have been redesigned to capture new data to support further analysis in future reports of fiscal and growth policy.
- The database has been redesigned to facilitate more efficient data management.

Appendix C: Inventory Forms

Two separate inventory forms were used to collect data for the July 2004 through June 2009 Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory on which this report was based. The General Inventory Form is used to record information about the need for new or improved infrastructure, including new schools. The Existing Schools Inventory Form is used to record additional information about the conditions and facility needs at existing public schools from kindergarten through high school.

Survey forms from the United States General Accounting Office (GAO) provided the original model for the forms used in the first inventory of infrastructure needs in Tennessee during 1997. Since that time, the inventory form has been further customized to best meet the requirements of Chapter 1101, Public Acts of 1998, and Chapter 672, Public Acts of 2000 (see Appendix A).

Staff from Tennessee's nine development districts use the inventory forms to gather information for the inventory from local government officials and agencies in each county. They include at a minimum

- ✓ *county executives,*
- ✓ *mayors,*
- ✓ *local planning commissions,*
- ✓ *local public building authorities,*
- ✓ *local education agencies,*
- ✓ *utility districts, and*
- ✓ *county road superintendents.*

TACIR has tried to strike a balance between requiring sufficient information to satisfy the intent of the law and creating an impediment to local officials reporting their needs. By law, the inventory is required of TACIR, but it is not required of local officials. Local officials may decline to participate without penalty; similarly, they may provide only partial information, making comparisons across jurisdictions difficult. But with each annual inventory, participants have become more familiar with the process, and more supportive of the program.

Extensive efforts are made to ensure that the information collected is accurate and meaningful. Development district staff work closely with local officials to make sure they are accurately capturing information. After development district staff enter information into the inventory database, there are extensive quality control programs run to make sure information is entered correctly and is internally consistent.

With each inventory, TACIR staff assesses the potential for over or underreporting by comparing reported needs to indicators of need, such as county size and population, and to factors related to ability to fund infrastructure, such as taxable property and sales.

State of Tennessee
Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
General Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory Form

Includes K-12 New School Construction & System-wide Needs

Include projects needed to be in some stage of development at any time between July 1, 2004, and June 30, 2024.
Record all information based on the project status as of July 1, 2004.

Each project must involve a cost of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or greater to be included in this inventory.

1. Project Number: _____–_____
An eight-digit alphanumeric identifier that is auto generated by the development district during data entry.

2. Classify this project as one of the following options:
____ Infrastructure
____ Other Capital Project (e.g., CEDS)

3. Is this a regional project [i.e., serving more than one county]**?** Yes or No _____

4. Development District(s): _____
The development district that serves this location.

5. County(ies): _____
County where the project is located or multiple counties if this is a regional project.

6. City(ies): _____
The city or cities in which this project is located. If outside a municipality, record as "**unincorporated**".

7. Entity(ies) responsible for the project: _____
The entity that will oversee the implementation of the project.

8. Owner: _____
The entity (e.g., agency, department, etc.) that will hold legal title to the capital facility or land asset upon **completion** of the project. If leased, record lessee entity here and note in Question 12 that this project involves a lease.

9. Level of government that will <u>own</u> the infrastructure:
☐ City ☐ Federal
☐ County ☐ Joint (multiple <u>levels</u> of government)
☐ State ☐ Other (utility district or public-private venture, etc.)

10. School System, <u>if applicable</u>
School System Number: _____
School System Name: _____

11. Type of Project:

<u>**List A**</u> (select no more than one)
☐ Business District Development
☐ Community Development
☐ Fire Protection
☐ Housing
☐ Industrial Sites & Parks
☐ K-12 New School Construction
☐ new school ☐ replacement
☐ Law Enforcement
☐ LEA System-wide Need
☐ Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites
☐ Navigation
☐ Non K-12 Education
☐ Other Facilities
☐ Public Buildings
☐ Public Health Facilities
☐ Recreation
☐ Solid Waste

<u>List B (select no more than one)</u>
☐ Other Utilities
☐ Property Acquisition
☐ Stormwater
☐ Telecommunications
☐ Transportation (select sub-type)
☐ air ☐ bridge
☐ rail ☐ road
☐ other _____
☐ Water & Wastewater
☐ water supply ☐ wastewater

12. Project Name: _____

13. Project Description: _____

14a. What is the primary reason for this project?
☐ Economic Development ☐ Community Enhancement
☐ Population Growth ☐ Public Health or Safety
☐ Federal Mandate ☐ State Mandate
☐ Other _____
☐ Combination (check all that apply)

14b. If the primary reason for the project is mandate compliance, then list the applicable mandate(s): _____

15a. What is the estimated cost of this project? $ _____

15b. Are sufficient funds available to complete this project? Yes or No _____

15c. List available dollars and funding sources (show all that apply)
Local contribution $_____
Local source (revenue source)_____
State contribution $_____
State source (agency)_____
Federal contribution $_____
Federal source (agency)_____
Other contribution (private funds, etc.) $_____
Other source (donor, etc.)_____

15d. If there are not sufficient funds to complete this needed project, how much additional funding will be needed? $ _____

15e. Does the cost of this project include a lease? Yes or No _____

If yes, what is the annual cost? _____ **What is the term of the lease?** Begin date: _____ End date: _____

16. Fiscal Year in which project will begin: _____
Fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) in which project costs will begin to be incurred

17. Fiscal Year in which project will end: _____
Fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) in which the completed project will begin to provide the intended public benefit

Note: Fiscal years are identified by the year in which they end [e.g., July 1, 2004 is FY2005].

18. Stage of project development as of July 1, 2004:

☐ **Conceptual:** has an estimated cost, but not yet in planning & design

☐ **Planning & Design:** has specific engineering or architectural drawings

☐ **Construction:** design plans are being executed

If the project was reported in a prior survey, you may need to report the project stage as Complete or Canceled if work is no longer active.

☐ **Completed:** construction or acquisition is concluded and the capital facility or land asset is available to provide the intended public benefit.

☐ **Canceled:** terminated at any stage from conceptual through design or construction

19. If this project is now complete, provide the total square footage and the final cost.
Square footage _____ Final cost $_____ Fiscal Year Completed _____

20. Is this project listed in a capital improvement program (CIP)? Yes or No _____

21a. Is this project linked to other projects in the inventory? Yes or No _____
Projects are "linked" if two or more projects are required to achieve a functional result (e.g., a transportation project might be linked to an industrial site project or a utility project might be linked to a public building project, etc.).

21b. If this project is linked, provide the other project name(s) and project number(s).

Name of linked project	**Project Number of linked project** (The development district staff person can supply this information.)

22. Location of Project: _____

_____

23. Identify the P.C. 1101 Growth Boundary in which this project will be located.

☐ Existing city limits of an incorporated area
☐ Urban Growth Boundary of an incorporated area
☐ Planned Growth Area established by the county
☐ Rural Area designated by the county
☐ Combination (check here and others that apply)
☐ This entity does not have an official growth plan. (Only Hartsville-Trousdale, Lynchburg-Moore, and Nashville-Davidson)
☐ Site location has not been determined—this option is valid only for projects in the conceptual stage.

24. Respondent/Contact Person: _____
The person who provided the answers to this form.

25. Contact Person's Title: _____

26. Contact Entity: _____

27. Contact Person's Telephone Number: _____

28. Surveyor: _____
Contractor who interviewed respondent or otherwise gathered the data recorded in the inventory.

Surveyor's Notes:

State of Tennessee
Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
Existing School Facility Needs Inventory Form

Include projects needed to be in some stage of development at any time between July 1, 2004, and June 30, 2024.
Record all information based on the condition or project status as of July 1, 2004.

Each component project at the school must involve a cost of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or greater to be included in this inventory of needs.

A. SCHOOL IDENTIFICATION

A1. School Number: _____-- _____
A two part seven-digit number that is unique to each school. It is the same numbering system used by the TN Dept. of Education to identify each Local Education Agency (LEA) and school facility.

A2. Development District: _____
The development district that serves this school.

A3. County: _____
The county in which this school campus is located.

A4. School System Name:
_____
The name of the school system that operates this school campus.
.

A5. School Name: _____
The legal name of the school

A6. School Status: _____ **Begin Date: _____** **End Date: _____**
(e.g., Active, Inactive, Pending) Most recent activation date. Most recent inactivation date.

B. CAMPUS AND PROJECT INFORMATION

B1. Construction date of main campus building: _____
Indicate the year of construction for the main building on campus.

B2-a. Recent construction or renovations:
List each project that occurred within the last five years if its cost was equal to or greater than $50,000. List projects by type (e.g., new school, classroom, science lab, auditorium, cafeteria, library and gym projects should be listed separately).

Project	Year Completed	Sq. Footage	Total Cost
			$
			$
			$
			$

B2-b. Will the school use leased space to meet its facility needs? Yes or No _____
If yes, list the annual cost: _____ What is the term of the lease? Begin date: _____ End date: _____

B3. Are any of this school's facilities shared with another educational institution? Yes or No: _____ If "yes", list the shared facility, the institution with which it is shared and the reason for sharing.

Shared Facility	Sharing Institution	Reason
Example: Gymnasium	ABC Middle School	The middle school does not have a gym

B4. Does this school conduct programs/classes off-campus because of inadequate facilities? Yes or No: _____ If "yes", list the program, the off-campus location, and the reason.

Program	Off-Campus Location	Reason
Library research class	XYZ Middle School	Our school's library is inadequate.

B5. Is there a plan to close this facility within the next five years? Yes or No: _____ If "yes", provide the date of closure and identify the replacement facility if applicable.

Date of Planned Closure	Name of the Replacement School	Project Number of the Replacement School

B6. Is there a plan to change the function of this facility within the next five years? Yes or No: _____ If "yes", provide the date of change and identify the new function.

Date of Planned Change in Function	New Function

B7. List all technology infrastructure needs at this facility. Technology infrastructure includes capital assets such as electronic devices and computers. For purposes of this inventory, technology does not include application software (e.g., Accelerated Reader, MS-Office) or telecommunication devices (e.g., telephones, radios). Technology infrastructure projects may be included regardless of cost. All other projects included in this inventory must involve a capital cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

Technology Infrastructure Need	Cost Estimate
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$

B8. Record the costs this school will incur to comply with federal and state facility mandates. Federal and state mandates are any rule, regulation, or law originating from the federal or state government that result in a project to be implemented at the local level. Record a mandate project only if the entire project is the result of a mandate. Costs associated with the Education Improvement Act of 1992 (EIA) will be captured only in section C; therefore, do not report EIA costs in this table. If there are other federal or state mandates not shown in the table, then list the level of government, the mandate, the compliance need, and the cost in the blank rows of the table.

Level of Government	Mandate	Describe compliance need(s):	Cost of Compliance
Federal	Americans with Disabilities Act		$
Federal	Asbestos		$
Federal	Lead		$
Federal	Underground Storage Tanks		$
State	Fire Codes		$
Check one _____ State _____ Federal			$
Check one _____ State _____ Federal			$
Check one _____ State _____ Federal			$
Check one _____ State _____ Federal			$

B9. Using the facility rating scale provided here, rate the condition of the various facility components at this school and estimate the cost to bring all components to a "Good" condition. (Do not include costs recorded in sections B 7, B 8 or section C.) **Please enter general school-wide renovations in B10.**

FACILITY RATING SCALE:

Excellent: can be maintained in a "like new" condition and continually meet all building code and functional requirements with only minimal routine maintenance.

Good: does not meet the definition of "excellent", but the structural integrity is sound and the facility can meet building code and functional requirements with only routine or preventive maintenance or minor repairs that do not hinder it's use.

Fair: structural integrity is sound, but the maintenance or repairs required to ensure that it meets building code or functional requirements hinder—but do not disrupt—the facility's use.

Poor: repairs required to keep the structural integrity sound or to ensure that it meets building code or functional requirements are costly and disrupt—or in the case of an individual component may prevent—the facility's use.

STAGE OF PROJECT: The current stage of development for a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory should be recorded based on its status as of July 1, 2004, and it may be any one of the following:

Conceptual: identified as an infrastructure need with an estimated cost, but not yet in the process of being planned or designed.

Planning/Design: development of a set of specific drawings or activities necessary to complete a project identified as an infrastructure need.

Construction: actual execution of a plan or design developed to complete or acquire a project identified as an infrastructure need.

If the project was reported in a prior survey, you may need to report the project stage as Complete or Canceled if work is no longer active.

Completed: construction or acquisition is concluded and the capital facility or land asset is available to provide the intended public benefit.

Canceled: terminated at any stage from conceptual through design or construction; eliminated from consideration for any reason other than completion; to be removed from the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory.

Component	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Number of components to be upgraded	Overall stage of upgrade projects	Number of components to be replaced	Overall stage of replacement projects	Total cost to upgrade or replace components rated less than good (Must be ≥ $50,000)
Example: *Classrooms (Permanent)*	*2*	*10*	*6*	*2*	*6*	*Conceptual*	*2*	*Planning & design*	*$250,000*
Classrooms (Permanent)									$
Classrooms (Portable)									$
Specialized Science Classrooms									$
Specialized Music Classrooms									$
Specialized Vocational Classrooms									$
Auditorium									$
Cafeteria									$
Library/Media Center									$
Physical Education Facilities/ Gymnasium									$
Administrative/Support Facilities									$

B10. Does this school need to add any components or make general school-wide renovations (such as HVAC, new roof, energy efficient windows, etc.) in order to accommodate the needs of its students and teachers? (Do not include existing components listed in B9 or needs listed in response to other questions or those associated with the EIA; record those needs in Section C below.)
Yes or No _____ If "yes", complete the following table.

Component/General Renovation	Number	Description and Reason	Stage of Development	Estimated Cost
				$
				$
				$

B11. Rate the overall condition of the entire school. Consider the ratings given to each of the various components in question B9 when evaluating the overall condition of the entire school, and then apply the definitions in the FACILITY RATING SCALE.

Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor

C. EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992 (EIA)
The EIA is a law enacted by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1992 that had the effect of, among other things, requiring additional teachers and therefore additional classrooms to be in place by the beginning of the 2002-03 school year. Record only EIA related costs here. Other costs related to facility condition (e.g., restrooms, libraries, etc.) should be reported in section B9.

C1. As of July 1, 2004, does this facility have enough classrooms to accommodate the EIA teacher-pupil ratio?
Yes or No _____ If "yes", then skip to section D. If "no", continue.

C2. If there are not enough classrooms, then please explain how the teachers employed to meet the EIA requirement will be accommodated in school year 2004-05 (e.g., by using the stage in the gym).

_____

_____

C3. How many additional classrooms would this school need to comply with the EIA in school year 2004-05?

_____

C4. Estimate the cost for each addition of classrooms (permanent or portable) necessary to comply with the EIA teacher-pupil ratio in school year 2004-05.

Count and description of project	Stage of Project	Cost
Example: *10 Permanent Classrooms*	*Planning and Design*	*$800,000*
		$
		$
		$
		$

D. RESPONDENT INFORMATION AND SURVEYOR IDENTIFICATION
D1. Respondent/Contact Person: _____
Person who provided the answers recorded on this form.

D2. Contact Person's Title: _____

D3. Contact Entity: _____

D4. Contact Person's Telephone Number: _____

D5. Surveyor: _____
Development District Staff Person(s)/ Interviewer (i.e., Contractor who gathers the data recorded in the inventory).

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2004 through June 2009

Appendix D: Reported Public Infrastructure Needs by County

Table D-1a. Public Infrastructure Needs by County
Number and Estimated Cost
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Cost Per Capita	2004 Population
Anderson	104	$ 176,547,684	0.6%	$2,444	72,244
Bedford	81	291,757,466	1.0%	$7,076	41,233
Benton	16	29,667,633	0.1%	$1,796	16,517
Bledsoe	26	63,753,500	0.2%	$4,987	12,785
Blount	139	338,252,695	1.2%	$2,974	113,744
Bradley	117	226,852,039	0.8%	$2,488	91,196
Campbell	60	109,127,473	0.4%	$2,694	40,507
Cannon	21	48,881,530	0.2%	$3,665	13,339
Carroll	57	29,864,992	0.1%	$1,017	29,364
Carter	84	171,321,000	0.6%	$2,922	58,622
Cheatham	73	186,594,764	0.7%	$4,906	38,032
Chester	28	44,808,199	0.2%	$2,841	15,773
Claiborne	50	167,007,787	0.6%	$5,435	30,726
Clay	17	39,929,000	0.1%	$4,987	8,006
Cocke	58	158,077,935	0.6%	$4,559	34,675
Coffee	73	243,987,582	0.9%	$4,863	50,172
Crockett	13	6,227,225	0.0%	$428	14,553
Cumberland	54	356,692,912	1.3%	$7,122	50,084
Davidson	544	3,635,791,153	12.8%	$6,351	572,475
Decatur	37	61,923,188	0.2%	$5,315	11,650
DeKalb	48	162,072,341	0.6%	$8,899	18,213
Dickson	67	378,647,027	1.3%	$8,351	45,339
Dyer	36	37,177,278	0.1%	$988	37,621
Fayette	37	70,781,275	0.2%	$2,105	33,624
Fentress	26	763,874,412	2.7%	$44,873	17,023
Franklin	46	131,107,510	0.5%	$3,221	40,702
Gibson	63	86,413,554	0.3%	$1,796	48,124
Giles	45	81,268,252	0.3%	$2,778	29,255
Grainger	37	113,276,525	0.4%	$5,166	21,928
Greene	104	317,315,181	1.1%	$4,903	64,718
Grundy	39	34,416,034	0.1%	$2,379	14,465
Hamblen	53	152,052,246	0.5%	$2,556	59,489
Hamilton	243	930,399,057	3.3%	$2,998	310,371
Hancock	25	12,815,550	0.0%	$1,929	6,643
Hardeman	58	123,905,019	0.4%	$4,399	28,164
Hardin	50	146,485,136	0.5%	$5,649	25,931
Hawkins	95	91,655,095	0.3%	$1,641	55,851
Haywood	35	87,775,196	0.3%	$4,475	19,614
Henderson	64	96,163,668	0.3%	$3,661	26,269
Henry	25	67,271,632	0.2%	$2,135	31,506
Hickman	39	233,762,871	0.8%	$9,900	23,612
Houston	38	42,182,411	0.1%	$5,278	7,992
Humphreys	51	285,510,625	1.0%	$15,738	18,141
Jackson	30	59,912,359	0.2%	$5,375	11,146
Jefferson	58	168,997,530	0.6%	$3,551	47,593
Johnson	53	43,668,750	0.2%	$2,419	18,049
Knox	280	975,796,111	3.4%	$2,439	400,061
Lake	19	45,190,698	0.2%	$5,903	7,656

Table D-1a. Public Infrastructure Needs by County *(continued)*

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Cost Per Capita	2004 Population
Lauderdale	20	18,788,695	0.1%	$700	26,828
Lawrence	52	181,914,222	0.6%	$4,452	40,864
Lewis	27	24,550,000	0.1%	$2,150	11,418
Lincoln	42	67,114,480	0.2%	$2,088	32,141
Loudon	72	181,474,579	0.6%	$4,297	42,237
McMinn	81	342,632,722	1.2%	$6,721	50,981
McNairy	78	104,781,763	0.4%	$4,166	25,152
Macon	43	125,961,523	0.4%	$5,886	21,401
Madison	153	190,553,325	0.7%	$2,019	94,397
Marion	51	91,340,493	0.3%	$3,302	27,661
Marshall	59	95,919,220	0.3%	$3,427	27,991
Maury	74	163,765,945	0.6%	$2,193	74,692
Meigs	31	91,744,324	0.3%	$7,961	11,524
Monroe	44	65,628,430	0.2%	$1,560	42,070
Montgomery	205	605,034,774	2.1%	$4,255	142,204
Moore	8	26,281,000	0.1%	$4,396	5,978
Morgan	36	91,214,750	0.3%	$4,531	20,132
Obion	55	235,010,997	0.8%	$7,255	32,393
Overton	27	71,689,294	0.3%	$3,511	20,419
Perry	19	42,337,420	0.1%	$5,518	7,673
Pickett	15	12,344,276	0.0%	$2,529	4,881
Polk	38	520,450,052	1.8%	$32,445	16,041
Putnam	66	180,941,902	0.6%	$2,743	65,963
Rhea	35	74,866,573	0.3%	$2,513	29,792
Roane	87	187,605,452	0.7%	$3,545	52,920
Robertson	92	311,052,045	1.1%	$5,243	59,322
Rutherford	229	871,642,275	3.1%	$4,150	210,025
Scott	38	93,485,805	0.3%	$4,281	21,838
Sequatchie	21	64,016,000	0.2%	$5,179	12,361
Sevier	130	483,420,394	1.7%	$6,256	77,270
Shelby	694	3,030,139,509	10.7%	$3,337	908,175
Smith	40	30,928,292	0.1%	$1,680	18,413
Stewart	35	130,106,532	0.5%	$10,169	12,795
Sullivan	264	447,429,766	1.6%	$2,934	152,498
Sumner	220	604,023,894	2.1%	$4,265	141,611
Tipton	58	72,233,995	0.3%	$1,320	54,722
Trousdale	24	53,541,000	0.2%	$7,154	7,484
Unicoi	54	49,967,792	0.2%	$2,823	17,703
Union	26	100,639,000	0.4%	$5,329	18,884
Van Buren	12	50,535,000	0.2%	$9,237	5,471
Warren	49	145,290,838	0.5%	$3,673	39,559
Washington	136	698,396,250	2.5%	$6,292	110,996
Wayne	46	99,343,536	0.4%	$5,889	16,869
Weakley	43	18,149,766	0.1%	$538	33,733
White	24	59,977,350	0.2%	$2,514	23,857
Williamson	289	1,264,479,168	4.5%	$8,606	146,935
Wilson	99	664,408,751	2.3%	$6,787	97,891
Areawide/Statewide	784	3,081,439,560	10.9%	$522	5,900,962
Statewide	**8,241**	**$ 28,345,551,829**	**100.0%**	**$4,804**	**5,900,962**

Table D-1b. Public Infrastructure Needs by County and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Anderson	33	43.4%	32.0	20.0%	16	21.1%	83.3	52.0%	27	35.5%	44.9	28.0%
Bedford	18	24.0%	50.1	30.1%	34	45.3%	91.6	55.1%	23	30.7%	24.6	14.8%
Benton	2	20.0%	4.0	15.9%	5	50.0%	20.2	80.3%	3	30.0%	1.0	3.8%
Bledsoe	15	68.2%	30.9	51.5%	5	22.7%	12.9	21.6%	2	9.1%	16.2	27.0%
Blount	50	42.0%	161.5	48.9%	34	28.6%	66.5	20.2%	35	29.4%	102.0	30.9%
Bradley	29	31.2%	46.1	22.8%	53	57.0%	129.6	64.1%	11	11.8%	26.5	13.1%
Campbell	21	36.8%	61.5	56.4%	17	29.8%	22.4	20.6%	19	33.3%	25.1	23.0%
Cannon	1	6.7%	1.0	2.2%	9	60.0%	45.0	97.2%	5	33.3%	0.3	0.6%
Carroll	11	23.9%	7.0	26.0%	24	52.2%	11.0	41.1%	11	23.9%	8.8	32.9%
Carter	39	50.6%	95.0	56.8%	30	39.0%	68.6	41.0%	8	10.4%	3.6	2.2%
Cheatham	33	50.8%	117.7	63.1%	16	24.6%	31.1	16.7%	16	24.6%	37.7	20.2%
Chester	6	24.0%	16.5	37.1%	8	32.0%	7.1	15.9%	11	44.0%	21.0	47.0%
Claiborne	13	28.9%	74.8	45.0%	12	26.7%	32.0	19.2%	20	44.4%	59.6	35.8%
Clay	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	12	92.3%	39.7	99.9%	1	7.7%	0.1	0.1%
Cocke	19	33.3%	41.6	26.4%	20	35.1%	105.1	66.6%	18	31.6%	11.1	7.0%
Coffee	13	22.8%	86.0	43.1%	30	52.6%	94.8	47.5%	14	24.6%	18.6	9.3%
Crockett	3	27.3%	2.6	41.5%	6	54.5%	3.0	49.5%	2	18.2%	0.6	9.0%
Cumberland	3	5.9%	53.5	15.3%	41	80.4%	207.4	59.3%	7	13.7%	89.0	25.4%
Davidson	131	31.3%	834.3	25.3%	132	31.5%	559.7	17.0%	156	37.2%	1,905.0	57.7%
Decatur	14	38.9%	13.4	21.7%	14	38.9%	21.7	35.1%	8	22.2%	26.8	43.2%
DeKalb	3	7.0%	2.9	1.8%	35	81.4%	126.8	79.5%	5	11.6%	29.8	18.7%
Dickson	22	36.7%	231.6	61.3%	22	36.7%	134.5	35.6%	16	26.7%	11.9	3.1%
Dyer	10	37.0%	10.2	31.1%	12	44.4%	16.4	50.3%	5	18.5%	6.1	18.6%
Fayette	3	8.8%	12.0	17.0%	23	67.6%	48.5	68.7%	8	23.5%	10.1	14.4%
Fentress	3	14.3%	3.1	0.4%	16	76.2%	759.1	99.5%	2	9.5%	0.4	0.1%
Franklin	10	23.3%	38.9	36.6%	21	48.8%	40.3	37.8%	12	27.9%	27.3	25.6%
Gibson	26	44.8%	13.6	17.7%	24	41.4%	50.9	66.3%	8	13.8%	12.3	16.0%
Giles	10	22.2%	9.9	12.1%	20	44.4%	52.5	64.6%	15	33.3%	18.9	23.3%
Grainger	14	45.2%	92.7	82.1%	8	25.8%	13.0	11.5%	9	29.0%	7.2	6.4%
Greene	52	64.2%	215.5	68.3%	15	18.5%	73.2	23.2%	14	17.3%	26.8	8.5%
Grundy	16	50.0%	19.9	74.2%	16	50.0%	6.9	25.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamblen	15	39.5%	104.9	69.4%	8	21.1%	14.1	9.3%	15	39.5%	32.1	21.2%
Hamilton	56	32.6%	196.8	22.0%	84	48.8%	633.1	70.9%	32	18.6%	62.8	7.0%
Hancock	13	56.5%	7.0	56.3%	6	26.1%	3.4	27.3%	4	17.4%	2.0	16.4%
Hardeman	12	21.1%	17.7	14.3%	23	40.4%	82.7	66.8%	22	38.6%	23.4	18.9%
Hardin	13	29.5%	11.7	8.0%	21	47.7%	110.5	75.7%	10	22.7%	23.9	16.4%

Table D-1b. Public Infrastructure Needs by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hawkins	54	69.2%	59.0	71.6%	18	23.1%	20.7	25.2%	6	7.7%	2.6	3.2%
Haywood	11	35.5%	17.7	21.2%	15	48.4%	50.0	59.9%	5	16.1%	15.7	18.8%
Henderson	9	16.1%	7.8	8.4%	25	44.6%	67.5	72.5%	22	39.3%	17.7	19.1%
Henry	4	17.4%	0.7	1.0%	11	47.8%	62.7	94.1%	8	34.8%	3.3	4.9%
Hickman	10	25.6%	174.3	74.5%	26	66.7%	57.6	24.6%	3	7.7%	1.9	0.8%
Houston	22	59.5%	35.4	84.1%	7	18.9%	4.0	9.6%	8	21.6%	2.7	6.3%
Humphreys	21	45.7%	38.2	13.4%	18	39.1%	187.8	65.9%	7	15.2%	59.1	20.7%
Jackson	1	3.7%	37.2	62.4%	24	88.9%	22.3	37.3%	2	7.4%	0.2	0.3%
Jefferson	19	39.6%	114.6	69.9%	14	29.2%	40.0	24.4%	15	31.3%	9.4	5.7%
Johnson	31	64.6%	30.4	71.8%	6	12.5%	4.4	10.4%	11	22.9%	7.6	17.8%
Knox	53	27.6%	304.9	36.7%	63	32.8%	331.2	39.9%	76	39.6%	194.6	23.4%
Lake	11	68.8%	10.2	37.4%	5	31.3%	17.0	62.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lauderdale	1	5.3%	0.3	2.1%	8	42.1%	8.5	60.4%	10	52.6%	5.2	37.4%
Lawrence	10	19.2%	10.8	6.0%	25	48.1%	149.4	82.1%	17	32.7%	21.6	11.9%
Lewis	13	48.1%	8.2	33.5%	11	40.7%	13.8	56.2%	3	11.1%	2.5	10.3%
Lincoln	6	14.6%	5.6	8.4%	20	48.8%	44.0	65.5%	15	36.6%	17.5	26.1%
Loudon	29	42.6%	60.4	33.5%	17	25.0%	39.2	21.7%	22	32.4%	80.7	44.8%
McMinn	29	39.7%	164.0	49.0%	27	37.0%	152.3	45.5%	17	23.3%	18.2	5.5%
McNairy	35	46.1%	29.2	27.9%	29	38.2%	55.4	53.0%	12	15.8%	19.9	19.1%
Macon	6	15.8%	39.0	31.5%	27	71.1%	73.0	59.0%	5	13.2%	11.8	9.5%
Madison	53	39.8%	61.8	37.8%	37	27.8%	41.6	25.4%	43	32.3%	60.2	36.8%
Marion	18	41.9%	27.3	40.6%	21	48.8%	36.5	54.3%	4	9.3%	3.4	5.1%
Marshall	12	20.3%	44.0	45.9%	34	57.6%	43.1	44.9%	13	22.0%	8.8	9.2%
Maury	16	21.9%	89.0	54.4%	35	47.9%	55.6	34.0%	22	30.1%	19.0	11.6%
Meigs	13	48.1%	14.6	16.0%	9	33.3%	29.5	32.4%	5	18.5%	47.2	51.6%
Monroe	13	33.3%	42.5	65.1%	11	28.2%	5.9	9.0%	15	38.5%	16.9	25.9%
Montgomery	68	36.8%	211.4	36.2%	48	25.9%	174.9	29.9%	69	37.3%	198.1	33.9%
Moore	3	50.0%	16.0	91.6%	3	50.0%	1.5	8.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Morgan	20	55.6%	68.3	74.9%	8	22.2%	17.5	19.2%	8	22.2%	5.4	5.9%
Obion	24	46.2%	213.1	92.8%	24	46.2%	12.9	5.6%	4	7.7%	3.6	1.6%
Overton	4	20.0%	31.7	44.8%	13	65.0%	31.8	44.9%	3	15.0%	7.3	10.3%
Perry	5	26.3%	6.0	14.1%	5	26.3%	21.1	49.7%	9	47.4%	15.3	36.2%
Pickett	1	7.7%	0.4	3.3%	12	92.3%	11.8	96.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Polk	17	53.1%	31.9	6.2%	13	40.6%	484.3	93.6%	2	6.3%	1.3	0.2%
Putnam	3	6.3%	0.2	0.1%	41	85.4%	119.5	79.6%	4	8.3%	30.5	20.3%
Rhea	14	45.2%	16.3	22.7%	15	48.4%	50.0	69.5%	2	6.5%	5.6	7.8%

Table D-1b. Public Infrastructure Needs by County and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Roane	32	40.5%	90.5	51.2%	14	17.7%	30.2	17.1%	33	41.8%	56.2	31.7%
Robertson	25	32.9%	144.1	49.5%	31	40.8%	96.5	33.2%	20	26.3%	50.5	17.3%
Rutherford	67	35.3%	387.2	44.7%	69	36.3%	296.6	34.3%	54	28.4%	181.9	21.0%
Scott	10	34.5%	48.5	61.4%	5	17.2%	6.9	8.8%	14	48.3%	23.6	29.9%
Sequatchie	9	50.0%	4.5	7.3%	7	38.9%	6.5	10.6%	2	11.1%	50.5	82.1%
Sevier	62	50.0%	219.2	45.7%	40	32.3%	193.0	40.2%	22	17.7%	67.9	14.1%
Shelby	33	7.0%	63.4	2.9%	258	54.7%	1,209.9	55.5%	181	38.3%	907.3	41.6%
Smith	1	3.6%	0.6	1.9%	23	82.1%	20.8	69.7%	4	14.3%	8.5	28.4%
Stewart	16	48.5%	59.2	46.3%	11	33.3%	36.7	28.6%	6	18.2%	32.0	25.0%
Sullivan	113	52.3%	205.0	49.5%	54	25.0%	88.6	21.4%	49	22.7%	120.3	29.1%
Sumner	90	48.9%	255.6	43.2%	53	28.8%	154.0	26.0%	41	22.3%	181.9	30.8%
Tipton	1	1.8%	10.0	14.0%	30	52.6%	31.9	44.7%	26	45.6%	29.6	41.4%
Trousdale	11	47.8%	16.2	30.3%	5	21.7%	18.1	33.8%	7	30.4%	19.2	35.9%
Unicoi	30	58.8%	34.1	68.7%	12	23.5%	12.5	25.2%	9	17.6%	3.1	6.1%
Union	14	63.6%	83.9	84.4%	4	18.2%	11.6	11.6%	4	18.2%	3.9	3.9%
Van Buren	1	8.3%	13.3	26.3%	8	66.7%	26.8	53.1%	3	25.0%	10.4	20.6%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	32	84.2%	91.4	65.6%	6	15.8%	48.0	34.4%
Washington	59	52.7%	490.8	74.6%	38	33.9%	134.7	20.5%	15	13.4%	32.6	5.0%
Wayne	8	18.6%	4.2	4.2%	22	51.2%	88.1	89.9%	13	30.2%	5.8	5.9%
Weakley	14	37.8%	6.4	42.7%	18	48.6%	7.4	49.2%	5	13.5%	1.2	8.0%
White	3	16.7%	1.5	2.5%	12	66.7%	48.4	81.5%	3	16.7%	9.5	16.0%
Williamson	146	57.5%	655.6	53.6%	62	24.4%	364.2	29.8%	46	18.1%	202.4	16.6%
Wilson	42	47.2%	331.0	50.9%	20	22.5%	102.5	15.8%	27	30.3%	217.1	33.4%
Areawide/Statewide	682	87.0%	2,716.1	88.1%	57	7.3%	286.9	9.3%	45	5.7%	78.4	2.5%
Statewide Totals	**2,860**	**40.8%**	**10,581.4**	**40.3%**	**2,482**	**35.4%**	**9,721.3**	**37.0%**	**1,676**	**23.9%**	**5,973.6**	**22.7%**

Table D-2a. Transportation Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Plan
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	21	$ 77,631,784	0.6%	39.6%	$1,075
Bedford	25	87,127,620	0.6%	0.1%	$2,113
Benton	3	21,388,000	0.2%	0.0%	$1,295
Bledsoe	6	30,715,000	0.2%	81.4%	$2,402
Blount	60	133,989,113	1.0%	35.5%	$1,178
Bradley	39	126,449,486	0.9%	18.7%	$1,387
Campbell	13	51,199,300	0.4%	0.0%	$1,264
Cannon	9	45,536,530	0.3%	0.0%	$3,414
Carroll	19	9,930,847	0.1%	0.0%	$338
Carter	27	62,510,000	0.5%	70.2%	$1,066
Cheatham	22	101,827,720	0.7%	12.5%	$2,677
Chester	9	19,818,199	0.1%	86.1%	$1,256
Claiborne	16	123,172,181	0.9%	4.1%	$4,009
Clay	7	35,900,000	0.3%	14.2%	$4,484
Cocke	35	124,339,065	0.9%	0.0%	$3,586
Coffee	18	112,523,047	0.8%	1.0%	$2,243
Crockett	1	1,175,000	0.0%	0.0%	$81
Cumberland	22	228,796,750	1.7%	41.6%	$4,568
Davidson	199	1,352,506,964	9.9%	85.1%	$2,363
Decatur	10	38,193,188	0.3%	54.0%	$3,278
DeKalb	18	131,063,741	1.0%	19.1%	$7,196
Dickson	36	352,709,127	2.6%	0.0%	$7,779
Dyer	5	6,353,000	0.0%	0.0%	$169
Fayette	11	13,386,575	0.1%	0.0%	$398
Fentress	15	747,799,412	5.5%	0.3%	$43,929
Franklin	12	41,206,000	0.3%	0.0%	$1,012
Gibson	26	51,600,792	0.4%	72.7%	$1,072
Giles	16	51,866,003	0.4%	0.0%	$1,773
Grainger	4	64,210,000	0.5%	0.0%	$2,928
Greene	20	191,747,500	1.4%	5.4%	$2,963
Grundy	12	11,952,200	0.1%	1.1%	$826
Hamblen	15	68,552,710	0.5%	0.0%	$1,152
Hamilton	100	487,470,872	3.6%	43.1%	$1,571
Hancock	8	3,825,052	0.0%	0.0%	$576
Hardeman	31	96,090,123	0.7%	31.0%	$3,412
Hardin	23	105,451,096	0.8%	0.7%	$4,067
Hawkins	27	30,091,636	0.2%	0.0%	$539
Haywood	15	44,502,396	0.3%	0.0%	$2,269
Henderson	23	48,790,118	0.4%	36.5%	$1,857
Henry	13	61,718,707	0.5%	4.6%	$1,959
Hickman	20	138,871,800	1.0%	6.1%	$5,881
Houston	9	28,373,298	0.2%	0.0%	$3,550
Humphreys	16	259,811,636	1.9%	0.0%	$14,322
Jackson	15	49,521,359	0.4%	19.4%	$4,443
Jefferson	17	86,449,000	0.6%	0.2%	$1,816
Johnson	11	6,713,000	0.0%	0.0%	$372
Knox	98	487,470,962	3.6%	15.7%	$1,218
Lake	5	10,465,000	0.1%	0.0%	$1,367

Table D-2a. Transportation Projects by County* *(continued)*

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Lauderdale	7	1,877,402	0.0%	0.0%	$70
Lawrence	20	135,500,007	1.0%	0.0%	$3,316
Lewis	9	4,380,000	0.0%	0.0%	$384
Lincoln	11	40,444,480	0.3%	0.0%	$1,258
Loudon	18	83,175,900	0.6%	4.0%	$1,969
McMinn	28	268,822,149	2.0%	38.7%	$5,273
McNairy	23	65,209,763	0.5%	43.4%	$2,593
Macon	23	98,398,523	0.7%	28.5%	$4,598
Madison	47	62,100,946	0.5%	49.2%	$658
Marion	14	30,574,976	0.2%	0.0%	$1,105
Marshall	12	36,471,197	0.3%	0.0%	$1,303
Maury	24	69,116,442	0.5%	20.8%	$925
Meigs	12	76,752,464	0.6%	11.1%	$6,660
Monroe	15	42,305,892	0.3%	0.2%	$1,006
Montgomery	45	253,216,901	1.9%	31.4%	$1,781
Moore	1	740,000	0.0%	0.0%	$124
Morgan	15	71,645,000	0.5%	0.0%	$3,559
Obion	26	215,290,497	1.6%	1.9%	$6,646
Overton	16	65,667,294	0.5%	13.6%	$3,216
Perry	10	34,817,420	0.3%	0.0%	$4,538
Pickett	4	2,319,276	0.0%	32.3%	$475
Polk	13	500,433,802	3.7%	0.0%	$31,197
Putnam	29	129,173,702	0.9%	94.5%	$1,958
Rhea	13	50,661,623	0.4%	0.0%	$1,701
Roane	25	96,920,505	0.7%	0.3%	$1,831
Robertson	25	161,070,345	1.2%	0.6%	$2,715
Rutherford	91	357,319,605	2.6%	68.6%	$1,701
Scott	9	47,294,640	0.3%	8.5%	$2,166
Sequatchie	3	50,880,000	0.4%	0.0%	$4,116
Sevier	50	231,192,938	1.7%	39.9%	$2,992
Shelby	217	1,195,280,618	8.7%	68.9%	$1,316
Smith	14	13,703,940	0.1%	54.7%	$744
Stewart	7	78,880,000	0.6%	0.0%	$6,165
Sullivan	96	220,102,507	1.6%	36.2%	$1,443
Sumner	76	343,261,837	2.5%	0.0%	$2,424
Tipton	34	34,333,377	0.3%	1.7%	$627
Trousdale	4	19,750,000	0.1%	0.0%	$2,639
Unicoi	9	26,392,000	0.2%	0.0%	$1,491
Union	5	74,730,000	0.5%	0.0%	$3,957
Van Buren	7	42,535,000	0.3%	24.2%	$7,775
Warren	20	117,750,038	0.9%	40.2%	$2,977
Washington	33	380,623,429	2.8%	91.1%	$3,429
Wayne	20	84,089,276	0.6%	0.0%	$4,985
Weakley	19	5,726,560	0.0%	0.0%	$170
White	7	33,117,500	0.2%	28.7%	$1,388
Williamson	86	740,397,748	5.4%	29.5%	$5,039
Wilson	43	480,652,369	3.5%	24.4%	$4,910
Areawide/Statewide	66	26,829,588	0.2%	48.0%	$5
Statewide Total	**2,583**	**$ 13,664,722,385**	**100.0%**	**31.9%**	**$2,316**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-2b. Transportation Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	8	38.1%	$ 4.4	5.7%	8	38.1%	$ 70.8	91.2%	5	23.8%	$ 2.4	3.0%
Bedford	2	8.0%	4.7	5.4%	13	52.0%	77.1	88.5%	10	40.0%	5.3	6.1%
Benton	1	33.3%	3.0	14.0%	2	66.7%	18.4	86.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bledsoe	2	33.3%	4.4	14.2%	3	50.0%	11.3	36.9%	1	16.7%	15.0	48.8%
Blount	28	46.7%	56.3	42.1%	19	31.7%	56.5	42.1%	13	21.7%	21.2	15.8%
Bradley	7	17.9%	19.4	15.4%	31	79.5%	106.9	84.6%	1	2.6%	0.1	0.1%
Campbell	3	23.1%	33.8	66.0%	6	46.2%	7.7	15.0%	4	30.8%	9.7	19.0%
Cannon	1	11.1%	1.0	2.2%	6	66.7%	44.4	97.5%	2	22.2%	0.1	0.2%
Carroll	2	10.5%	1.7	17.5%	14	73.7%	6.9	69.0%	3	15.8%	1.3	13.5%
Carter	10	37.0%	4.3	6.8%	16	59.3%	58.2	93.1%	1	3.7%	0.1	0.1%
Cheatham	7	31.8%	55.3	54.3%	9	40.9%	20.0	19.6%	6	27.3%	26.6	26.1%
Chester	1	11.1%	0.7	3.6%	2	22.2%	1.2	5.8%	6	66.7%	18.0	90.6%
Claiborne	3	18.8%	60.5	49.1%	4	25.0%	24.6	20.0%	9	56.3%	38.0	30.9%
Clay	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6	85.7%	35.9	99.9%	1	14.3%	0.1	0.1%
Cocke	8	22.9%	21.1	16.9%	17	48.6%	100.0	80.5%	10	28.6%	3.2	2.6%
Coffee	5	27.8%	40.0	35.5%	11	61.1%	72.1	64.1%	2	11.1%	0.5	0.4%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	3	13.6%	53.5	23.4%	17	77.3%	174.2	76.1%	2	9.1%	1.1	0.5%
Davidson	61	30.7%	376.1	27.8%	74	37.2%	345.4	25.5%	64	32.2%	631.0	46.7%
Decatur	3	30.0%	4.9	12.9%	6	60.0%	17.3	45.3%	1	10.0%	16.0	41.9%
DeKalb	2	11.1%	2.4	1.8%	14	77.8%	103.4	78.9%	2	11.1%	25.3	19.3%
Dickson	16	44.4%	229.1	65.0%	14	38.9%	118.1	33.5%	6	16.7%	5.5	1.6%
Dyer	1	20.0%	0.1	0.8%	4	80.0%	6.3	99.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	8	72.7%	10.7	79.7%	3	27.3%	2.7	20.3%
Fentress	3	20.0%	3.1	0.4%	10	66.7%	744.2	99.5%	2	13.3%	0.4	0.1%
Franklin	3	25.0%	6.3	15.3%	4	33.3%	32.8	79.5%	5	41.7%	2.2	5.2%
Gibson	9	34.6%	7.0	13.5%	11	42.3%	42.8	83.0%	6	23.1%	1.8	3.5%
Giles	3	18.8%	1.2	2.3%	7	43.8%	41.9	80.9%	6	37.5%	8.8	16.9%
Grainger	3	75.0%	63.2	98.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1.0	1.6%
Greene	10	50.0%	109.3	57.0%	7	35.0%	63.2	33.0%	3	15.0%	19.3	10.1%
Grundy	6	50.0%	10.1	84.8%	6	50.0%	1.8	15.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamblen	7	46.7%	53.6	78.2%	4	26.7%	9.3	13.6%	4	26.7%	5.7	8.3%

Table D-2b. Transportation Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hamilton	36	36.0%	182.4	37.4%	46	46.0%	274.4	56.3%	18	18.0%	30.6	6.3%
Hancock	3	37.5%	0.7	17.0%	2	25.0%	1.2	32.5%	3	37.5%	1.9	50.5%
Hardeman	1	3.2%	0.3	0.3%	14	45.2%	78.0	81.2%	16	51.6%	17.9	18.6%
Hardin	5	21.7%	0.9	0.8%	13	56.5%	88.5	83.9%	5	21.7%	16.1	15.3%
Hawkins	15	55.6%	16.8	55.9%	10	37.0%	12.9	43.0%	2	7.4%	0.3	1.1%
Haywood	5	33.3%	11.6	26.0%	6	40.0%	17.5	39.4%	4	26.7%	15.4	34.6%
Henderson	2	8.7%	0.5	1.0%	9	39.1%	42.8	87.8%	12	52.2%	5.5	11.2%
Henry	2	15.4%	0.2	0.3%	7	53.8%	60.8	98.6%	4	30.8%	0.7	1.2%
Hickman	5	25.0%	123.5	89.0%	14	70.0%	15.2	11.0%	1	5.0%	0.1	0.1%
Houston	4	44.4%	25.5	89.9%	3	33.3%	2.3	8.1%	2	22.2%	0.6	2.0%
Humphreys	4	25.0%	18.7	7.2%	8	50.0%	183.5	70.6%	4	25.0%	57.6	22.2%
Jackson	1	6.7%	37.2	75.1%	13	86.7%	12.3	24.8%	1	6.7%	0.1	0.1%
Jefferson	7	41.2%	61.5	71.1%	7	41.2%	22.7	26.2%	3	17.6%	2.3	2.7%
Johnson	6	54.5%	4.0	60.0%	1	9.1%	0.4	5.6%	4	36.4%	2.3	34.5%
Knox	27	27.6%	191.3	39.3%	47	48.0%	246.6	50.6%	24	24.5%	49.5	10.2%
Lake	2	40.0%	8.2	78.4%	3	60.0%	2.3	21.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	5	71.4%	1.7	90.9%	2	28.6%	0.2	9.1%
Lawrence	2	10.0%	0.4	0.3%	14	70.0%	129.6	95.6%	4	20.0%	5.5	4.1%
Lewis	3	33.3%	0.6	12.8%	5	55.6%	3.5	79.8%	1	11.1%	0.3	7.4%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	8	72.7%	38.7	95.6%	3	27.3%	1.8	4.4%
Loudon	8	44.4%	35.6	42.8%	7	38.9%	27.1	32.6%	3	16.7%	20.5	24.6%
McMinn	14	50.0%	136.2	50.7%	9	32.1%	130.1	48.4%	5	17.9%	2.5	0.9%
McNairy	4	17.4%	3.3	5.1%	14	60.9%	48.9	75.0%	5	21.7%	12.9	19.9%
Macon	6	26.1%	39.0	39.6%	15	65.2%	56.3	57.3%	2	8.7%	3.1	3.1%
Madison	1	2.1%	12.0	19.3%	17	36.2%	14.4	23.2%	29	61.7%	35.7	57.5%
Marion	8	57.1%	6.5	21.4%	6	42.9%	24.0	78.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marshall	5	41.7%	21.0	57.5%	6	50.0%	14.5	39.7%	1	8.3%	1.0	2.7%
Maury	5	20.8%	47.9	69.3%	14	58.3%	14.0	20.3%	5	20.8%	7.2	10.4%
Meigs	6	50.0%	10.4	13.5%	5	41.7%	26.4	34.3%	1	8.3%	40.0	52.1%
Monroe	5	33.3%	37.3	88.3%	4	26.7%	1.0	2.3%	6	40.0%	4.0	9.4%
Montgomery	10	22.2%	70.9	28.0%	8	17.8%	83.8	33.1%	27	60.0%	98.5	38.9%
Moore	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-2b. Transportation Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Morgan	8	53.3%	61.4	85.7%	3	20.0%	8.7	12.2%	4	26.7%	1.5	2.1%
Obion	12	46.2%	208.1	96.6%	12	46.2%	6.3	2.9%	2	7.7%	0.9	0.4%
Overton	4	25.0%	31.7	48.3%	9	56.3%	26.6	40.6%	3	18.8%	7.3	11.1%
Perry	2	20.0%	3.2	9.2%	3	30.0%	20.9	59.9%	5	50.0%	10.8	30.9%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	100.0%	2.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Polk	6	46.2%	25.8	5.2%	7	53.8%	474.6	94.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	2	6.9%	0.2	0.1%	23	79.3%	98.5	76.3%	4	13.8%	30.5	23.6%
Rhea	3	23.1%	1.3	2.5%	9	69.2%	44.4	87.6%	1	7.7%	5.0	9.9%
Roane	7	28.0%	63.8	65.8%	5	20.0%	15.2	15.7%	13	52.0%	17.9	18.5%
Robertson	13	52.0%	109.1	67.8%	10	40.0%	50.8	31.6%	2	8.0%	1.1	0.7%
Rutherford	23	25.3%	108.6	30.4%	42	46.2%	182.4	51.0%	26	28.6%	66.4	18.6%
Scott	2	22.2%	36.5	77.2%	4	44.4%	6.4	13.6%	3	33.3%	4.4	9.3%
Sequatchie	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.9	1.7%	1	33.3%	50.0	98.3%
Sevier	27	54.0%	142.7	61.7%	15	30.0%	81.0	35.0%	8	16.0%	7.4	3.2%
Shelby	17	7.8%	23.9	2.0%	134	61.8%	827.1	69.2%	66	30.4%	344.3	28.8%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	13	92.9%	13.6	99.1%	1	7.1%	0.1	0.9%
Stewart	1	14.3%	25.0	31.7%	3	42.9%	29.8	37.8%	3	42.9%	24.1	30.5%
Sullivan	52	54.2%	152.5	69.3%	35	36.5%	57.8	26.3%	9	9.4%	9.8	4.5%
Sumner	30	39.5%	116.2	33.8%	24	31.6%	113.4	33.0%	22	28.9%	113.7	33.1%
Tipton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	20	58.8%	22.0	64.0%	14	41.2%	12.3	36.0%
Trousdale	2	50.0%	1.6	7.8%	1	25.0%	15.0	75.9%	1	25.0%	3.2	16.2%
Unicoi	6	66.7%	20.6	78.1%	1	11.1%	5.0	18.9%	2	22.2%	0.8	2.9%
Union	4	80.0%	65.4	87.4%	1	20.0%	9.4	12.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Van Buren	1	14.3%	13.3	31.3%	3	42.9%	18.8	44.3%	3	42.9%	10.4	24.4%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	16	80.0%	72.7	61.7%	4	20.0%	45.1	38.3%
Washington	8	24.2%	283.9	74.6%	18	54.5%	83.4	21.9%	7	21.2%	13.3	3.5%
Wayne	3	15.0%	0.7	0.8%	10	50.0%	79.9	95.1%	7	35.0%	3.5	4.1%
Weakley	6	31.6%	1.3	22.1%	9	47.4%	3.5	60.4%	4	21.1%	1.0	17.5%
White	1	14.3%	0.3	0.8%	4	57.1%	23.9	72.0%	2	28.6%	9.0	27.2%
Williamson	41	47.7%	304.3	41.1%	26	30.2%	301.9	40.8%	19	22.1%	134.2	18.1%
Wilson	14	32.6%	250.6	52.1%	11	25.6%	78.2	16.3%	18	41.9%	151.9	31.6%
Areawide/Statewide	56	84.8%	19.2	71.5%	6	9.1%	6.6	24.4%	4	6.1%	1.1	4.1%
Statewide Total	**771**	**29.8%**	**$ 4,405.8**	**32.2%**	**1,178**	**45.6%**	**$ 6,881.8**	**50.4%**	**634**	**24.5%**	**$ 2,377.2**	**17.4%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-3a. Other Utilities Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	4	$ 6,589,760	1.2%	97.0%	$91
Bedford	1	1,500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$36
Bledsoe	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$16
Blount	2	3,250,000	0.6%	100.0%	$29
Chester	1	65,000	0.0%	0.0%	$4
Cocke	8	13,445,000	2.4%	100.0%	$388
Davidson	1	403,450,000	72.3%	100.0%	$705
Fayette	2	2,900,000	0.5%	58.6%	$86
Franklin	1	5,000,000	0.9%	0.0%	$123
Greene	5	8,200,000	1.5%	90.2%	$127
Hamblen	1	1,200,000	0.2%	0.0%	$20
Hawkins	1	85,000	0.0%	0.0%	$2
Henderson	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$6
Jackson	1	750,000	0.1%	0.0%	$67
Lawrence	4	2,275,000	0.4%	0.0%	$56
Lincoln	1	3,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$109
Loudon	3	6,115,000	1.1%	24.5%	$145
McNairy	4	4,050,000	0.7%	96.3%	$161
Marion	1	544,600	0.1%	0.0%	$20
Meigs	1	250,000	0.0%	0.0%	$22
Montgomery	7	38,250,000	6.9%	100.0%	$269
Roane	4	3,500,000	0.6%	72.9%	$66
Robertson	5	7,203,900	1.3%	100.0%	$121
Rutherford	3	2,001,692	0.4%	100.0%	$10
Sevier	1	40,400,000	7.2%	100.0%	$523
Stewart	1	2,000,000	0.4%	100.0%	$156
Sumner	2	585,000	0.1%	0.0%	$4
Wayne	3	560,000	0.1%	0.0%	$33
Statewide Total	**70**	**$ 558,019,952**	**100.0%**	**95.6%**	**$95**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-3b. Other Utilities Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	1	25.0%	$ 1.7	25.8%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	3	75.0%	$ 4.9	74.2%
Bedford	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bledsoe	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	3.3	100.0%
Chester	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cocke	3	37.5%	7.1	52.8%	2	25.0%	4.5	33.5%	3	37.5%	1.8	13.7%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	403.5	100.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.7	58.6%	1	50.0%	1.2	41.4%
Franklin	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	80.0%	7.4	90.2%	1	20.0%	0.8	9.8%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%
Hawkins	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1.0	45.9%	3	75.0%	1.2	54.1%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%
Loudon	1	33.3%	1.0	16.4%	1	33.3%	1.5	24.5%	1	33.3%	3.6	59.1%
McNairy	2	50.0%	2.9	71.6%	2	50.0%	1.2	28.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marion	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Meigs	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	2	28.6%	23.0	60.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	5	71.4%	15.3	39.9%
Roane	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.9	24.3%	3	75.0%	2.7	75.7%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	20.0%	1.6	22.2%	4	80.0%	5.6	77.8%
Rutherford	3	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	40.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stewart	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sumner	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wayne	1	33.3%	0.3	44.6%	1	33.3%	0.1	10.7%	1	33.3%	0.3	44.6%
Statewide Total	**21**	**30.0%**	**$ 47.6**	**8.5%**	**18**	**25.7%**	**$ 61.6**	**11.0%**	**31**	**44.3%**	**$448.9**	**80.4%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-4a. Navigation Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Decatur	1	$ 4,000,000	1.3%	0.0%	$343
Hamilton	1	300,000,000	94.2%	100.0%	$967
Lake	1	14,200,000	4.5%	100.0%	$1,855
Smith	1	200,000	0.1%	100.0%	$11
Statewide Total	**4**	**$ 318,400,000**	**100.0%**	**98.7%**	**$54**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-4b. Navigation Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Decatur	1	100.0%	$ 4.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	300.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lake	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	14.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**1**	**25.0%**	**$ 4.0**	**1.3%**	**3**	**75.0%**	**$ 314.4**	**98.7%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**$ 0**	**0.0%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-5a. Telecommunications Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Davidson	1	$ 1,590,000	5.3%	100.0%	$3
Hamblen	1	18,000,000	60.5%	100.0%	$303
Johnson	1	384,000	1.3%	0.0%	$21
Shelby	2	9,600,000	32.2%	100.0%	$11
White	1	200,000	0.7%	100.0%	$8
Statewide Total	**6**	**$ 29,774,000**	**100.0%**	**98.7%**	**$5**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-5b. Telecommunications Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Davidson	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Hamblen	1	100.0%	18.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	9.6	100.0%
White	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**1**	**16.7%**	**$ 18.0**	**60.5%**	**3**	**50.0%**	**$ 2.2**	**7.3%**	**2**	**33.3%**	**$ 9.6**	**32.2%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-6a. Improvement Projects at Existing Schools by County
Number and Estimated Cost
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	28	$ 16,308,014	$226
Bedford	6	125,500,000	$3,044
Benton	6	4,452,200	$270
Bledsoe	4	3,708,500	$290
Blount	20	8,180,000	$72
Bradley	24	24,748,300	$271
Campbell	3	60,000	$1
Cannon	6	2,610,000	$196
Carroll	11	3,037,172	$103
Carter	7	4,134,500	$71
Cheatham	8	84,000	$2
Chester	3	250,000	$16
Claiborne	5	585,000	$19
Clay	4	200,000	$25
Cocke	1	200,000	$6
Coffee	16	44,525,000	$887
Crockett	2	88,000	$6
Cumberland	3	6,731,500	$134
Davidson	125	336,827,597	$588
Decatur	1	50,000	$4
DeKalb	5	2,638,600	$145
Dickson	7	634,900	$14
Dyer	9	4,504,278	$120
Fayette	3	144,700	$4
Fentress	5	1,175,000	$69
Franklin	3	24,600,000	$604
Gibson	5	9,628,000	$200
Giles	0	0	$0
Grainger	6	320,000	$15
Greene	23	1,884,748	$29
Grundy	7	7,602,400	$526
Hamblen	15	1,006,556	$17
Hamilton	71	37,674,200	$121
Hancock	2	396,000	$60
Hardeman	1	100,000	$4
Hardin	6	463,000	$18
Hawkins	17	9,326,059	$167
Haywood	4	4,371,800	$223
Henderson	8	3,130,000	$119
Henry	2	635,000	$20
Hickman	0	0	$0
Houston	1	45,000	$6
Humphreys	5	455,000	$25
Jackson	3	266,000	$24
Jefferson	10	5,079,030	$107
Johnson	5	1,289,750	$71
Knox	88	145,000,350	$362
Lake	3	17,985,000	$2,349

Table D-6a. Improvement Projects at Existing Schools by County *(continued)*

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Per Capita
Lauderdale	1	4,800,000	$179
Lawrence	0	0	$0
Lewis	0	0	$0
Lincoln	1	50,000	$2
Loudon	4	1,180,000	$28
McMinn	8	8,094,500	$159
McNairy	2	160,000	$6
Macon	5	2,243,000	$105
Madison	20	26,899,910	$285
Marion	8	24,172,000	$874
Marshall	0	0	$0
Maury	1	100,000	$1
Meigs	4	456,000	$40
Monroe	5	325,000	$8
Montgomery	20	20,649,200	$145
Moore	2	8,810,000	$1,474
Morgan	0	0	$0
Obion	3	5,383,000	$166
Overton	7	872,000	$43
Perry	0	0	$0
Pickett	2	120,000	$25
Polk	6	2,965,000	$185
Putnam	18	30,693,200	$465
Rhea	4	2,915,000	$98
Roane	8	10,666,000	$202
Robertson	16	19,978,200	$337
Rutherford	39	5,904,946	$28
Scott	9	14,550,851	$666
Sequatchie	3	2,486,000	$201
Sevier	6	3,397,200	$44
Shelby	222	849,485,115	$935
Smith	12	1,065,112	$58
Stewart	2	2,180,000	$170
Sullivan	48	33,570,465	$220
Sumner	36	12,610,900	$89
Tipton	1	750,000	$14
Trousdale	1	20,000	$3
Unicoi	3	262,050	$15
Union	4	1,290,000	$68
Van Buren	0	0	$0
Warren	11	5,956,800	$151
Washington	24	40,285,000	$363
Wayne	3	1,300,000	$77
Weakley	6	3,140,000	$93
White	6	587,000	$25
Williamson	35	42,310,356	$288
Wilson	10	13,871,000	$142
Statewide	**1,223**	**$ 2,069,189,959**	**$351**

Table D-7a. K-12 New School Construction Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	3	$ 34,400,000	2.3%	0.0%	$834
Blount	6	73,950,000	4.9%	69.0%	$650
Bradley	1	12,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$132
Campbell	3	17,500,000	1.2%	0.0%	$432
Carter	2	5,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$94
Cheatham	3	30,000,000	2.0%	0.0%	$789
Coffee	3	40,500,000	2.7%	100.0%	$807
Cumberland	2	36,210,000	2.4%	100.0%	$723
Davidson	6	80,545,000	5.4%	90.1%	$141
Franklin	1	23,000,000	1.5%	0.0%	$565
Grainger	1	18,700,000	1.2%	0.0%	$853
Hamblen	1	25,000,000	1.7%	0.0%	$420
Hamilton	1	11,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$35
Hardin	2	15,000,000	1.0%	46.7%	$578
Henderson	1	8,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$305
Hickman	1	22,610,000	1.5%	0.0%	$958
Jefferson	1	40,000,000	2.7%	0.0%	$840
Knox	7	102,165,000	6.8%	100.0%	$255
Loudon	1	2,600,000	0.2%	0.0%	$62
Macon	1	8,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$374
Madison	2	12,000,000	0.8%	100.0%	$127
Marion	1	14,500,000	1.0%	0.0%	$524
Marshall	1	7,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$250
Maury	3	37,233,000	2.5%	0.0%	$498
Monroe	2	6,650,000	0.4%	0.0%	$158
Montgomery	5	78,500,000	5.2%	35.0%	$552
Roane	1	4,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$76
Robertson	3	48,000,000	3.2%	70.8%	$809
Rutherford	11	193,400,000	12.9%	53.7%	$921
Scott	3	13,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$618
Sevier	5	31,850,000	2.1%	100.0%	$412
Stewart	1	7,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$547
Sumner	9	81,134,808	5.4%	12.9%	$573
Tipton	1	9,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$164
Trousdale	1	8,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$1,136
Warren	1	6,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$164
Washington	3	72,500,000	4.8%	0.0%	$653
Williamson	14	251,900,000	16.8%	8.9%	$1,714
Wilson	1	7,350,000	0.5%	100.0%	$75
Statewide Total	**115**	**$ 1,497,197,808**	**100.0%**	**37.9%**	**$254**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-7b. K-12 New School Construction Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Bedford	2	66.7%	$ 17.6	51.2%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	$ 16.8	48.8%
Blount	5	83.3%	73.0	98.7%	1	16.7%	1.0	1.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bradley	1	100.0%	12.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	3	100.0%	17.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carter	2	100.0%	5.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	3	100.0%	30.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Coffee	2	66.7%	32.5	80.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	8.0	19.8%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	11.2	31.0%	1	50.0%	25.0	69.0%
Davidson	1	16.7%	6.7	8.3%	1	16.7%	39.2	48.7%	4	66.7%	34.7	43.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	23.0	100.0%
Grainger	1	100.0%	18.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamblen	1	100.0%	25.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	11.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardin	1	50.0%	8.0	53.3%	1	50.0%	7.0	46.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%
Hickman	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	22.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	100.0%	40.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	5	71.4%	74.0	72.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	28.6%	28.2	27.6%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	12.0	100.0%
Marion	1	100.0%	14.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marshall	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	7.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	2	66.7%	26.0	69.8%	1	33.3%	11.2	30.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	6.7	100.0%
Montgomery	3	60.0%	42.5	54.1%	2	40.0%	36.0	45.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	1	100.0%	4.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Robertson	1	33.3%	22.0	45.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	26.0	54.2%
Rutherford	8	72.7%	150.0	77.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	27.3%	43.4	22.4%
Scott	2	66.7%	9.3	68.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	4.2	31.1%
Sevier	1	20.0%	0.8	2.4%	1	20.0%	7.4	23.1%	3	60.0%	23.8	74.6%
Stewart	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	7.0	100.0%

Table D-7b. K-12 New School Construction Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Sumner	4	44.4%	38.0	46.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	5	55.6%	43.1	53.2%
Tipton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	9.0	100.0%
Trousdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	8.5	100.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	3	100.0%	72.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	11	78.6%	201.8	80.1%	2	14.3%	27.7	11.0%	1	7.1%	22.4	8.9%
Wilson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	7.4	100.0%
Statewide Total	**65**	**56.5%**	**$ 941.8**	**62.9%**	**16**	**13.9%**	**$ 198.4**	**13.2%**	**34**	**29.6%**	**$ 357.0**	**23.8%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-8a. Non K-12 Education Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	1	$ 1,100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$27
Johnson	1	105,000	0.0%	0.0%	$6
Marion	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$7
Stewart	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$4
Areawide/Statewide	316	2,051,259,184	99.9%	76.6%	$348
Statewide Total	**320**	**$ 2,052,714,184**	**100.0%**	**76.5%**	**$348**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-8b. Non K-12 Education Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Bedford	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Johnson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marion	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stewart	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Areawide/Statewide	255	80.7%	1,822.0	88.8%	40	12.7%	177.7	8.7%	21	6.6%	51.6	2.5%
Statewide Total	**256**	**80.0%**	**$ 1,822.0**	**88.8%**	**43**	**13.4%**	**$ 179.2**	**8.7%**	**21**	**6.6%**	**$ 51.6**	**2.5%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-9a. School System-wide Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Carter	1	$ 5,000,000	17.8%	0.0%	$85
Gibson	1	280,000	1.0%	0.0%	$6
Giles	1	1,000,000	3.6%	0.0%	$34
Grainger	1	850,000	3.0%	0.0%	$39
Hamblen	1	400,000	1.4%	100.0%	$7
Henry	2	500,000	1.8%	0.0%	$16
Johnson	2	1,500,000	5.3%	0.0%	$83
McMinn	1	250,000	0.9%	0.0%	$5
Macon	1	500,000	1.8%	100.0%	$23
Maury	1	5,000,000	17.8%	0.0%	$67
Meigs	1	85,000	0.3%	0.0%	$7
Rutherford	1	180,000	0.6%	100.0%	$1
Sequatchie	2	1,100,000	3.9%	0.0%	$89
Areawide/Statewide	16	11,470,000	40.8%	82.3%	$2
Statewide Total	**32**	**$ 28,115,000**	**100.0%**	**37.4%**	**$5**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-9b. School System-wide Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Carter	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Gibson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Giles	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%
Hamblen	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Henry	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	40.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	60.0%
Johnson	2	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McMinn	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Meigs	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutherford	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sequatchie	2	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Areawide/Statewide	15	93.8%	11.3	98.7%	1	6.3%	0.1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**24**	**75.0%**	**$ 20.5**	**72.8%**	**5**	**15.6%**	**$ 6.1**	**21.7%**	**3**	**9.4%**	**$ 1.6**	**5.5%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-10a. Water and Wastewater Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	29	$ 55,638,500	1.7%	90.1%	$770
Bedford	17	21,062,656	0.7%	0.0%	$511
Benton	4	1,965,751	0.1%	50.9%	$119
Bledsoe	10	12,320,000	0.4%	0.0%	$964
Blount	15	72,583,948	2.3%	50.0%	$638
Bradley	37	14,270,756	0.4%	70.8%	$156
Campbell	17	15,668,600	0.5%	46.5%	$387
Carroll	8	6,981,525	0.2%	0.0%	$238
Carter	24	67,949,000	2.1%	51.1%	$1,159
Cheatham	12	15,865,000	0.5%	4.7%	$417
Chester	7	4,850,000	0.2%	66.0%	$307
Claiborne	12	20,764,775	0.6%	21.6%	$676
Clay	4	2,829,000	0.1%	40.7%	$353
Cocke	6	10,400,000	0.3%	11.5%	$300
Coffee	21	20,990,167	0.7%	36.6%	$418
Crockett	5	3,382,225	0.1%	0.0%	$232
Cumberland	9	68,400,000	2.1%	79.2%	$1,366
Davidson	75	524,706,475	16.4%	85.0%	$917
Decatur	7	7,770,000	0.2%	70.1%	$667
DeKalb	10	10,700,000	0.3%	78.5%	$587
Dickson	6	5,091,000	0.2%	0.0%	$112
Dyer	7	6,240,000	0.2%	40.1%	$166
Fayette	12	34,070,000	1.1%	15.6%	$1,013
Fentress	2	1,200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$70
Franklin	16	28,899,000	0.9%	0.0%	$710
Gibson	16	7,910,000	0.2%	0.0%	$164
Giles	11	16,782,000	0.5%	0.0%	$574
Grainger	11	16,750,000	0.5%	29.0%	$764
Greene	26	73,187,000	2.3%	26.2%	$1,131
Grundy	13	13,763,000	0.4%	21.8%	$951
Hamblen	6	21,080,000	0.7%	100.0%	$354
Hamilton	17	20,305,000	0.6%	12.8%	$65
Hancock	7	6,826,000	0.2%	0.0%	$1,028
Hardeman	8	8,650,000	0.3%	80.9%	$307
Hardin	8	11,516,000	0.4%	100.0%	$444
Hawkins	30	32,350,900	1.0%	0.0%	$579
Haywood	3	5,216,000	0.2%	13.7%	$266
Henderson	13	21,325,000	0.7%	78.4%	$812
Henry	2	2,082,925	0.1%	0.0%	$66
Hickman	8	59,186,071	1.9%	0.0%	$2,507
Houston	12	8,645,298	0.3%	0.0%	$1,082
Humphreys	11	12,735,350	0.4%	0.0%	$702
Jackson	3	2,310,000	0.1%	32.5%	$207
Jefferson	17	26,608,000	0.8%	75.9%	$559
Johnson	19	19,527,000	0.6%	0.0%	$1,082
Knox	36	117,151,717	3.7%	98.3%	$293
Lake	7	1,742,000	0.1%	28.7%	$228
Lauderdale	8	9,657,793	0.3%	4.7%	$360

Table D-10a. Water and Wastewater Projects by County* *(continued)*

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Lawrence	13	17,678,900	0.6%	0.0%	$433
Lewis	6	7,510,000	0.2%	0.0%	$658
Lincoln	20	12,988,000	0.4%	0.0%	$404
Loudon	23	58,402,028	1.8%	66.1%	$1,383
McMinn	18	16,058,713	0.5%	0.0%	$315
McNairy	18	22,830,000	0.7%	72.5%	$908
Macon	5	9,100,000	0.3%	54.9%	$425
Madison	69	63,806,907	2.0%	75.4%	$676
Marion	16	18,511,602	0.6%	16.2%	$669
Marshall	33	25,727,000	0.8%	53.9%	$919
Maury	12	17,547,895	0.5%	98.9%	$235
Meigs	6	6,383,000	0.2%	0.0%	$554
Monroe	9	6,890,538	0.2%	0.0%	$164
Montgomery	81	143,470,000	4.5%	88.0%	$1,009
Moore	4	15,731,000	0.5%	0.0%	$2,631
Morgan	13	17,028,500	0.5%	34.2%	$846
Obion	9	5,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$154
Overton	3	3,150,000	0.1%	47.6%	$154
Perry	2	2,070,000	0.1%	0.0%	$270
Pickett	1	2,500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$512
Polk	12	9,395,250	0.3%	20.2%	$586
Putnam	5	6,300,000	0.2%	12.7%	$96
Rhea	9	10,561,200	0.3%	0.0%	$354
Roane	21	33,005,000	1.0%	26.9%	$624
Robertson	18	51,866,000	1.6%	77.3%	$874
Rutherford	43	170,831,782	5.3%	85.7%	$813
Scott	7	9,700,000	0.3%	5.2%	$444
Sequatchie	10	8,900,000	0.3%	0.0%	$720
Sevier	36	83,242,056	2.6%	30.6%	$1,077
Shelby	35	174,240,142	5.4%	98.8%	$192
Smith	3	1,400,000	0.0%	100.0%	$76
Stewart	9	9,535,000	0.3%	12.1%	$745
Sullivan	65	125,989,250	3.9%	78.2%	$826
Sumner	42	94,573,251	3.0%	13.7%	$668
Tipton	16	21,564,539	0.7%	63.2%	$394
Trousdale	9	14,215,000	0.4%	0.0%	$1,899
Unicoi	26	12,466,622	0.4%	0.0%	$704
Union	7	17,010,000	0.5%	9.4%	$901
Van Buren	2	5,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$914
Warren	9	12,630,000	0.4%	56.8%	$319
Washington	31	83,020,000	2.6%	79.6%	$748
Wayne	6	3,730,770	0.1%	0.0%	$221
Weakley	6	3,294,756	0.1%	0.0%	$98
White	6	24,665,000	0.8%	8.1%	$1,034
Williamson	91	105,383,312	3.3%	93.4%	$717
Wilson	20	84,200,000	2.6%	8.2%	$860
Statewide Total	**1,569**	**$ 3,199,008,445**	**100.0%**	**58.9%**	**$542**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-10b. Water and Wastewater Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	11	37.9%	$ 11.0	19.8%	6	20.7%	$ 11.8	21.2%	12	41.4%	$ 32.9	59.1%
Bedford	4	23.5%	12.8	60.9%	10	58.8%	7.3	34.8%	3	17.6%	0.9	4.3%
Benton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1.0	50.9%	3	75.0%	1.0	49.1%
Bledsoe	7	70.0%	9.5	77.3%	2	20.0%	1.6	13.0%	1	10.0%	1.2	9.7%
Blount	5	33.3%	22.6	31.2%	4	26.7%	1.1	1.5%	6	40.0%	48.9	67.3%
Bradley	18	48.6%	7.6	53.3%	12	32.4%	4.1	28.7%	7	18.9%	2.6	17.9%
Campbell	3	17.6%	3.7	23.6%	7	41.2%	4.4	28.1%	7	41.2%	7.6	48.3%
Carroll	4	50.0%	3.6	51.1%	1	12.5%	1.0	15.0%	3	37.5%	2.4	33.9%
Carter	11	45.8%	61.0	89.8%	11	45.8%	4.8	7.0%	2	8.3%	2.2	3.2%
Cheatham	5	41.7%	5.4	33.8%	1	8.3%	2.0	12.6%	6	50.0%	8.5	53.6%
Chester	1	14.3%	1.2	24.7%	2	28.6%	1.0	19.6%	4	57.1%	2.7	55.7%
Claiborne	3	25.0%	10.2	49.1%	4	33.3%	2.7	13.0%	5	41.7%	7.9	37.9%
Clay	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	100.0%	2.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cocke	4	66.7%	8.7	83.7%	1	16.7%	0.6	5.8%	1	16.7%	1.1	10.6%
Coffee	3	14.3%	1.5	7.1%	10	47.6%	9.8	46.7%	8	38.1%	9.7	46.2%
Crockett	1	20.0%	2.0	59.1%	2	40.0%	0.8	24.6%	2	40.0%	0.6	16.3%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	8	88.9%	15.7	23.0%	1	11.1%	52.7	77.0%
Davidson	22	29.3%	120.3	22.9%	13	17.3%	89.1	17.0%	40	53.3%	315.3	60.1%
Decatur	1	14.3%	0.5	6.4%	4	57.1%	3.5	44.7%	2	28.6%	3.8	48.9%
DeKalb	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7	70.0%	6.2	57.9%	3	30.0%	4.5	42.1%
Dickson	1	16.7%	0.1	1.2%	2	33.3%	3.3	64.1%	3	50.0%	1.8	34.8%
Dyer	3	42.9%	1.7	26.4%	1	14.3%	0.6	9.6%	3	42.9%	4.0	63.9%
Fayette	2	16.7%	10.5	30.8%	9	75.0%	19.6	57.4%	1	8.3%	4.0	11.7%
Fentress	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Franklin	3	18.8%	21.3	73.7%	11	68.8%	6.3	21.8%	2	12.5%	1.3	4.5%
Gibson	8	50.0%	2.4	29.8%	7	43.8%	5.1	63.8%	1	6.3%	0.5	6.3%
Giles	1	9.1%	4.5	26.8%	7	63.6%	8.8	52.3%	3	27.3%	3.5	20.8%
Grainger	5	45.5%	8.9	53.1%	2	18.2%	4.5	26.9%	4	36.4%	3.4	20.0%
Greene	18	69.2%	66.0	90.2%	2	7.7%	1.4	1.8%	6	23.1%	5.8	8.0%
Grundy	5	38.5%	9.1	66.0%	8	61.5%	4.7	34.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamblen	3	50.0%	4.9	23.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	50.0%	16.2	76.8%
Hamilton	6	35.3%	2.5	12.3%	8	47.1%	9.0	44.4%	3	17.6%	8.8	43.3%

Table D-10b. Water and Wastewater Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Hancock	6	85.7%	5.3	78.0%	1	14.3%	1.5	22.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	2	25.0%	2.7	31.2%	3	37.5%	2.0	23.1%	3	37.5%	4.0	45.7%
Hardin	2	25.0%	2.2	19.1%	3	37.5%	2.4	20.9%	3	37.5%	6.9	60.0%
Hawkins	24	80.0%	25.8	79.7%	5	16.7%	4.6	14.3%	1	3.3%	1.9	6.0%
Haywood	2	66.7%	4.5	86.3%	1	33.3%	0.7	13.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	3	23.1%	6.1	28.6%	7	53.8%	13.2	61.7%	3	23.1%	2.1	9.7%
Henry	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.1	100.0%
Hickman	2	25.0%	48.9	82.6%	4	50.0%	8.5	14.3%	2	25.0%	1.8	3.1%
Houston	6	50.0%	5.7	65.5%	2	16.7%	1.3	14.6%	4	33.3%	1.7	19.9%
Humphreys	6	54.5%	10.1	79.5%	3	27.3%	1.6	12.6%	2	18.2%	1.0	7.9%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	2.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jefferson	5	29.4%	6.4	24.2%	6	35.3%	16.0	60.0%	6	35.3%	4.2	15.8%
Johnson	14	73.7%	15.7	80.4%	1	5.3%	0.5	2.6%	4	21.1%	3.3	17.0%
Knox	5	13.9%	9.7	8.3%	7	19.4%	46.0	39.3%	24	66.7%	61.5	52.5%
Lake	6	85.7%	1.2	67.2%	1	14.3%	0.6	32.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	37.5%	6.7	69.8%	5	62.5%	2.9	30.2%
Lawrence	3	23.1%	2.7	15.1%	4	30.8%	2.7	15.3%	6	46.2%	12.3	69.6%
Lewis	1	16.7%	0.8	10.7%	3	50.0%	4.5	60.1%	2	33.3%	2.2	29.3%
Lincoln	4	20.0%	3.9	30.1%	10	50.0%	3.7	28.8%	6	30.0%	5.3	41.1%
Loudon	9	39.1%	12.1	20.6%	4	17.4%	3.8	6.5%	10	43.5%	42.5	72.8%
McMinn	4	22.2%	4.5	27.9%	9	50.0%	8.2	51.1%	5	27.8%	3.4	21.0%
McNairy	9	50.0%	11.9	52.0%	7	38.9%	4.5	19.5%	2	11.1%	6.5	28.5%
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	60.0%	1.6	17.6%	2	40.0%	7.5	82.4%
Madison	47	68.1%	43.1	67.5%	16	23.2%	17.5	27.4%	6	8.7%	3.3	5.1%
Marion	4	25.0%	4.4	23.5%	8	50.0%	10.7	57.9%	4	25.0%	3.4	18.6%
Marshall	2	6.1%	3.8	14.6%	21	63.6%	17.1	66.3%	10	30.3%	4.9	19.1%
Maury	1	8.3%	0.4	2.3%	6	50.0%	12.4	70.6%	5	41.7%	4.8	27.1%
Meigs	2	33.3%	2.5	39.2%	2	33.3%	2.7	42.8%	2	33.3%	1.2	18.0%
Monroe	1	11.1%	0.6	8.7%	2	22.2%	0.7	10.3%	6	66.7%	5.6	81.0%
Montgomery	30	37.0%	35.6	24.8%	25	30.9%	32.8	22.9%	26	32.1%	75.1	52.3%
Moore	2	50.0%	15.0	95.4%	2	50.0%	0.7	4.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Morgan	6	46.2%	4.9	29.0%	4	30.8%	8.3	48.9%	3	23.1%	3.8	22.2%

Table D-10b. Water and Wastewater Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Obion	4	44.4%	1.2	23.0%	3	33.3%	1.2	23.7%	2	22.2%	2.7	53.3%
Overton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Perry	1	50.0%	1.5	72.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.6	27.5%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Polk	7	58.3%	5.2	55.1%	3	25.0%	2.9	31.3%	2	16.7%	1.3	13.6%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	5	100.0%	6.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rhea	5	55.6%	4.7	44.6%	3	33.3%	5.3	49.7%	1	11.1%	0.6	5.7%
Roane	9	42.9%	2.9	8.7%	4	19.0%	7.3	22.0%	8	38.1%	22.9	69.4%
Robertson	3	16.7%	7.9	15.2%	9	50.0%	37.3	71.8%	6	33.3%	6.7	12.9%
Rutherford	16	37.2%	55.1	32.2%	15	34.9%	61.2	35.8%	12	27.9%	54.5	31.9%
Scott	3	42.9%	2.0	20.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	57.1%	7.7	79.4%
Sequatchie	5	50.0%	2.9	32.6%	4	40.0%	5.5	61.8%	1	10.0%	0.5	5.6%
Sevier	13	36.1%	11.6	14.0%	18	50.0%	62.2	74.7%	5	13.9%	9.5	11.4%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	18	51.4%	49.6	28.5%	17	48.6%	124.6	71.5%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stewart	3	33.3%	5.2	54.3%	4	44.4%	3.4	35.8%	2	22.2%	1.0	10.0%
Sullivan	25	38.5%	17.2	13.7%	13	20.0%	13.9	11.0%	27	41.5%	94.8	75.3%
Sumner	19	45.2%	50.3	53.2%	12	28.6%	22.1	23.3%	11	26.2%	22.2	23.5%
Tipton	1	6.3%	10.0	46.4%	8	50.0%	6.9	32.1%	7	43.8%	4.6	21.5%
Trousdale	4	44.4%	6.7	47.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	5	55.6%	7.5	52.9%
Unicoi	17	65.4%	5.4	43.3%	6	23.1%	6.2	50.0%	3	11.5%	0.8	6.7%
Union	2	28.6%	11.5	67.6%	2	28.6%	2.0	11.6%	3	42.9%	3.5	20.8%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7	77.8%	9.7	77.0%	2	22.2%	2.9	23.0%
Washington	19	61.3%	47.7	57.5%	9	29.0%	24.7	29.7%	3	9.7%	10.6	12.8%
Wayne	1	16.7%	0.5	13.4%	2	33.3%	1.7	45.5%	3	50.0%	1.5	41.1%
White	1	16.7%	0.9	3.6%	5	83.3%	23.8	96.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	56	61.5%	60.0	56.9%	18	19.8%	15.9	15.1%	17	18.7%	29.4	27.9%
Wilson	13	65.0%	48.6	57.7%	4	20.0%	7.6	9.0%	3	15.0%	28.0	33.3%
Statewide Total	**596**	**38.0%**	**$ 1,064.5**	**33.3%**	**529**	**33.7%**	**$ 865.5**	**27.1%**	**444**	**28.3%**	**$ 1,269.0**	**39.7%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-11a. Law Enforcement Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Benton	1	$ 1,000,000	0.1%	0.0%	$61
Blount	1	5,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$44
Bradley	3	24,596,000	2.4%	90.6%	$270
Campbell	1	9,000,000	0.9%	0.0%	$222
Carroll	2	1,590,000	0.2%	94.3%	$54
Carter	3	17,050,000	1.6%	19.1%	$291
Cheatham	1	500,000	0.0%	0.0%	$13
Chester	1	4,800,000	0.5%	100.0%	$304
Claiborne	1	12,000,000	1.2%	0.0%	$391
Cocke	1	3,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$87
Coffee	1	6,300,000	0.6%	100.0%	$126
Cumberland	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$2
Davidson	9	32,293,000	3.1%	100.0%	$56
Decatur	1	700,000	0.1%	0.0%	$60
Dickson	3	9,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$210
Fayette	1	15,000,000	1.4%	100.0%	$446
Fentress	1	8,000,000	0.8%	100.0%	$470
Franklin	2	5,200,000	0.5%	0.0%	$128
Gibson	4	12,100,000	1.2%	0.0%	$251
Grainger	1	6,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$296
Greene	1	2,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$31
Hamilton	4	11,573,999	1.1%	0.0%	$37
Hardeman	1	12,000,000	1.2%	100.0%	$426
Hardin	1	8,000,000	0.8%	100.0%	$309
Hawkins	2	2,250,000	0.2%	0.0%	$40
Haywood	1	10,000,000	1.0%	100.0%	$510
Henderson	1	2,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$76
Henry	1	1,000,000	0.1%	0.0%	$32
Hickman	1	6,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$275
Houston	1	240,000	0.0%	0.0%	$30
Jackson	1	3,600,000	0.3%	100.0%	$323
Knox	2	2,530,500	0.2%	100.0%	$6
Lawrence	1	4,700,000	0.5%	0.0%	$115
Loudon	1	300,000	0.0%	0.0%	$7
McMinn	2	4,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$88
McNairy	1	75,000	0.0%	100.0%	$3
Marshall	2	2,900,000	0.3%	0.0%	$104
Maury	1	1,500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$20
Monroe	1	192,000	0.0%	0.0%	$5
Montgomery	1	1,000,000	0.1%	100.0%	$7
Obion	1	1,200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$37
Perry	1	3,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$391
Pickett	1	5,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$1,024
Polk	1	5,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$312
Putnam	2	7,050,000	0.7%	0.7%	$107
Rhea	2	5,080,000	0.5%	0.0%	$171
Roane	1	6,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$113
Robertson	1	1,300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$22

Table D-11a. Law Enforcement Projects by County* *(continued)*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Rutherford	4	85,413,000	8.2%	100.0%	$407
Sevier	4	3,675,000	0.4%	72.8%	$48
Shelby	20	195,626,820	18.8%	96.2%	$215
Smith	2	8,150,000	0.8%	100.0%	$443
Stewart	2	3,200,000	0.3%	0.0%	$250
Sullivan	1	3,400,000	0.3%	0.0%	$22
Sumner	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$1
Union	1	4,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$238
Van Buren	1	2,500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$457
Washington	2	4,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$36
Williamson	3	22,400,000	2.2%	98.2%	$152
Wilson	3	18,700,170	1.8%	0.0%	$191
Areawide/Statewide	143	398,642,490	38.3%	91.5%	$68
Statewide Total	**265**	**$ 1,039,877,979**	**100.0%**	**78.7%**	**$176**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-11b. Law Enforcement Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Benton	1	100.0%	$ 1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Blount	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	7.8	31.7%	2	66.7%	16.8	68.3%
Campbell	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	9.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	5.7%	1	50.0%	1.5	94.3%
Carter	3	100.0%	17.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chester	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	12.0	100.0%
Cocke	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	3	33.3%	9.4	29.1%	4	44.4%	17.8	55.1%	2	22.2%	5.1	15.8%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	1	33.3%	0.5	5.3%	2	66.7%	9.0	94.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	15.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fentress	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Franklin	1	50.0%	5.0	96.2%	1	50.0%	0.2	3.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gibson	2	50.0%	2.0	16.5%	1	25.0%	0.1	0.8%	1	25.0%	10.0	82.6%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	2	50.0%	0.9	7.8%	2	50.0%	10.7	92.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	1	100.0%	12.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	8.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	1	50.0%	0.3	11.1%	1	50.0%	2.0	88.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	10.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henry	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hickman	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.5	100.0%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
McMinn	1	50.0%	3.0	66.7%	1	50.0%	1.5	33.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McNairy	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%

Table D-11b. Law Enforcement Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Marshall	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.9	100.0%
Maury	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Obion	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Perry	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Polk	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	7.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rhea	1	50.0%	5.0	98.4%	1	50.0%	0.1	1.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.3	100.0%
Rutherford	2	50.0%	45.8	53.6%	2	50.0%	39.6	46.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	4	100.0%	3.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	5	25.0%	21.9	11.2%	7	35.0%	108.8	55.6%	8	40.0%	64.9	33.2%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	8.2	100.0%
Stewart	2	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	100.0%	3.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sumner	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Union	1	100.0%	4.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	1	50.0%	2.5	62.5%	1	50.0%	1.5	37.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	4.5	94.7%	1	50.0%	0.3	5.3%
Williamson	2	66.7%	12.4	55.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	10.0	44.6%
Wilson	1	33.3%	1.0	5.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	17.7	94.7%
Areawide/Statewide	135	94.4%	395.0	99.1%	1	0.7%	0.5	0.1%	7	4.9%	3.2	0.8%
Statewide Total	**180**	**67.9%**	**$ 563.8**	**54.2%**	**49**	**18.5%**	**$ 316.4**	**30.4%**	**36**	**13.6%**	**$ 159.7**	**15.4%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-12a. Stormwater Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	2	$ 2,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$28
Blount	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$0
Bradley	3	5,510,000	2.1%	100.0%	$60
Campbell	2	1,061,000	0.4%	0.0%	$26
Carter	1	500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$9
Cheatham	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$5
Coffee	2	405,000	0.2%	24.7%	$8
Cumberland	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$6
Davidson	10	34,346,000	13.3%	98.5%	$60
Decatur	1	750,000	0.3%	100.0%	$64
Franklin	1	420,000	0.2%	0.0%	$10
Gibson	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$6
Greene	2	15,500,000	6.0%	96.8%	$240
Hamilton	6	15,510,000	6.0%	100.0%	$50
Hardeman	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$11
Haywood	1	150,000	0.1%	0.0%	$8
Jefferson	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$1
Johnson	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$14
Knox	4	20,684,434	8.0%	100.0%	$52
Lake	1	150,000	0.1%	0.0%	$20
Lawrence	2	8,022,000	3.1%	0.0%	$196
Lincoln	1	805,000	0.3%	100.0%	$25
Loudon	2	1,320,000	0.5%	94.7%	$31
McMinn	4	11,535,000	4.5%	1.2%	$226
McNairy	1	800,000	0.3%	100.0%	$32
Maury	3	1,460,000	0.6%	100.0%	$20
Montgomery	4	11,660,000	4.5%	100.0%	$82
Morgan	1	1,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$50
Obion	2	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$6
Putnam	1	50,000	0.0%	100.0%	$1
Robertson	2	671,000	0.3%	100.0%	$11
Rutherford	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$1
Sevier	3	3,300,000	1.3%	100.0%	$43
Shelby	28	55,940,749	21.6%	98.5%	$62
Sullivan	6	5,430,000	2.1%	100.0%	$36
Sumner	1	344,828	0.1%	0.0%	$2
Tipton	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$9
Unicoi	1	340,000	0.1%	0.0%	$19
Washington	2	41,700,000	16.1%	95.9%	$376
Wayne	2	350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$21
Weakley	1	1,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$30
Williamson	8	13,370,000	5.2%	96.3%	$91
Statewide Total	**120**	**$ 258,485,011**	**100.0%**	**87.5%**	**$44**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-12b. Stormwater Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	1	50.0%	$ 1.0	50.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	$ 1.0	50.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Bradley	1	33.3%	1.5	27.2%	2	66.7%	4.0	72.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	1	50.0%	1.0	94.3%	1	50.0%	0.1	5.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carter	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	75.3%	1	50.0%	0.1	24.7%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	6	60.0%	6.1	17.7%	1	10.0%	0.1	0.4%	3	30.0%	28.1	81.9%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%
Gibson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	2	100.0%	15.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	2	33.3%	1.9	12.0%	4	66.7%	13.7	88.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	1	25.0%	14.7	70.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	75.0%	6.0	29.1%
Lake	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	7.5	93.5%	1	50.0%	0.5	6.5%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.3	94.7%	1	50.0%	0.1	5.3%
McMinn	1	25.0%	10.0	86.7%	2	50.0%	0.1	1.2%	1	25.0%	1.4	12.1%
McNairy	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1.1	76.0%	1	33.3%	0.4	24.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	50.0%	9.0	77.2%	2	50.0%	2.7	22.8%
Morgan	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Obion	1	50.0%	0.1	25.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	75.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Robertson	1	50.0%	0.1	18.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	81.4%
Rutherford	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%

Table D-12b. Stormwater Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Sevier	1	33.3%	3.1	93.9%	1	33.3%	0.2	4.5%	1	33.3%	0.1	1.5%
Shelby	1	3.6%	0.8	1.5%	16	57.1%	19.0	33.9%	11	39.3%	36.2	64.6%
Sullivan	5	83.3%	1.4	26.3%	1	16.7%	4.0	73.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sumner	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tipton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Unicoi	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	1	50.0%	40.0	95.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.7	4.1%
Wayne	1	50.0%	0.3	71.4%	1	50.0%	0.1	28.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Weakley	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	3	37.5%	2.4	17.8%	3	37.5%	9.4	70.0%	2	25.0%	1.6	12.2%
Statewide Total	**37**	**30.8%**	**$ 104.2**	**40.3%**	**48**	**40.0%**	**$ 72.9**	**28.2%**	**35**	**29.2%**	**$ 81.4**	**31.5%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-13a. Solid Waste Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 2,000,000	2.9%	0.0%	$28
Bedford	2	450,000	0.7%	0.0%	$11
Campbell	1	500,000	0.7%	0.0%	$12
Carroll	2	400,000	0.6%	0.0%	$14
Carter	2	750,000	1.1%	80.0%	$13
Cumberland	2	115,000	0.2%	100.0%	$2
Davidson	8	24,807,900	35.9%	100.0%	$43
DeKalb	2	3,170,000	4.6%	0.0%	$174
Dyer	1	50,000	0.1%	0.0%	$1
Fentress	1	300,000	0.4%	100.0%	$18
Greene	2	360,000	0.5%	100.0%	$6
Hamilton	2	4,700,000	6.8%	100.0%	$15
Hardeman	1	750,000	1.1%	100.0%	$27
Hawkins	2	300,000	0.4%	0.0%	$5
Henderson	1	160,000	0.2%	0.0%	$6
Knox	2	2,930,000	4.2%	100.0%	$7
McMinn	2	5,150,000	7.5%	0.0%	$101
Maury	1	120,000	0.2%	100.0%	$2
Meigs	1	250,000	0.4%	0.0%	$22
Monroe	1	100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$2
Obion	1	317,500	0.5%	0.0%	$10
Roane	1	125,000	0.2%	100.0%	$2
Robertson	1	75,000	0.1%	0.0%	$1
Scott	1	500,000	0.7%	0.0%	$23
Shelby	7	15,265,807	22.1%	100.0%	$17
Sullivan	1	575,000	0.8%	100.0%	$4
Unicoi	1	200,000	0.3%	0.0%	$11
Washington	2	1,025,000	1.5%	0.0%	$9
Williamson	4	2,075,000	3.0%	53.3%	$14
Wilson	3	1,600,000	2.3%	0.0%	$16
Statewide Total	**59**	**$ 69,121,207**	**100.0%**	**74.9%**	**$12**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-13b.Solid Waste Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	0	0.0%	$ 0.0.	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 2.0	100.0%
Bedford	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	55.6%	1	50.0%	0.2	44.4%
Campbell	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Carroll	1	50.0%	0.2	50.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	50.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carter	1	50.0%	0.2	20.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.6	80.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	1	12.5%	5.5	22.2%	3	37.5%	6.7	27.0%	4	50.0%	12.6	50.8%
DeKalb	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dyer	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fentress	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	2	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	4.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Knox	1	50.0%	1.1	37.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.8	62.5%
McMinn	2	100.0%	5.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Obion	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Scott	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	1	14.3%	3.1	20.5%	4	57.1%	4.4	28.7%	2	28.6%	7.8	50.8%
Sullivan	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	1	50.0%	0.1	12.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.9	87.8%
Williamson	1	25.0%	0.9	43.4%	2	50.0%	1.1	53.3%	1	25.0%	0.1	3.4%
Wilson	2	66.7%	1.3	81.3%	1	33.3%	0.3	18.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**18**	**30.5%**	**$ 18.6**	**26.9%**	**26**	**44.1%**	**$ 23.8**	**34.4%**	**15**	**25.4%**	**$ 26.7**	**38.7%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-14a. Fire Protection Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	2	$ 3,350,000	1.9%	77.6%	$46
Bedford	2	650,000	0.4%	0.0%	$16
Blount	2	267,000	0.2%	74.9%	$2
Bradley	1	800,000	0.5%	0.0%	$9
Campbell	3	850,000	0.5%	0.0%	$21
Carroll	3	350,000	0.2%	42.9%	$12
Cheatham	5	1,450,000	0.8%	86.2%	$38
Chester	2	150,000	0.1%	66.7%	$10
Coffee	1	100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$2
Crockett	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$14
Cumberland	1	400,000	0.2%	0.0%	$8
Davidson	9	45,866,000	26.1%	92.4%	$80
Decatur	2	580,000	0.3%	0.0%	$50
DeKalb	1	2,000,000	1.1%	0.0%	$110
Dickson	3	2,600,000	1.5%	0.0%	$57
Dyer	5	1,230,000	0.7%	73.2%	$33
Fayette	2	250,000	0.1%	80.0%	$7
Gibson	1	500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$10
Giles	1	750,000	0.4%	0.0%	$26
Greene	4	7,250,000	4.1%	79.3%	$112
Grundy	1	325,000	0.2%	100.0%	$22
Hamblen	1	1,100,000	0.6%	0.0%	$18
Hamilton	2	4,600,000	2.6%	8.7%	$15
Hardeman	3	1,058,649	0.6%	100.0%	$38
Hardin	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$3
Hawkins	2	430,000	0.2%	0.0%	$8
Haywood	1	100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$5
Henderson	3	1,275,000	0.7%	76.5%	$49
Hickman	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$11
Houston	3	350,000	0.2%	0.0%	$44
Jefferson	1	1,354,000	0.8%	100.0%	$28
Johnson	1	500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$28
Knox	1	865,000	0.5%	100.0%	$2
Lauderdale	1	300,000	0.2%	100.0%	$11
Lawrence	1	500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$12
McMinn	2	1,750,000	1.0%	0.0%	$34
McNairy	6	520,000	0.3%	45.2%	$21
Marshall	1	375,000	0.2%	0.0%	$13
Maury	3	1,275,000	0.7%	100.0%	$17
Monroe	1	500,000	0.3%	0.0%	$12
Montgomery	11	10,540,000	6.0%	100.0%	$74
Obion	3	460,000	0.3%	0.0%	$14
Pickett	2	335,000	0.2%	0.0%	$69
Putnam	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$4
Rhea	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$8
Roane	1	100,000	0.1%	0.0%	$2
Robertson	7	3,735,000	2.1%	62.9%	$63
Rutherford	2	1,785,000	1.0%	100.0%	$8

Table D-14a. Fire Protection Projects by County* *(continued)*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Sevier	5	5,560,000	3.2%	64.0%	$72
Shelby	20	42,271,499	24.0%	96.7%	$47
Sullivan	6	2,568,000	1.5%	100.0%	$17
Sumner	6	4,330,000	2.5%	0.0%	$31
Unicoi	2	900,000	0.5%	0.0%	$51
Warren	1	350,000	0.2%	100.0%	$9
Washington	6	3,861,000	2.2%	64.1%	$35
Weakley	1	1,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$30
Williamson	14	8,327,000	4.7%	81.2%	$57
Wilson	3	2,250,000	1.3%	0.0%	$23
Statewide Total	**179**	**$ 175,968,148**	**100.0%**	**74.9%**	**$30**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-14b. Fire Protection Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	2	100.0%	$ 3.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Bedford	1	50.0%	0.6	84.6%	1	50.0%	0.1	15.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blount	1	50.0%	0.2	74.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	25.1%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	3	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carroll	1	33.3%	0.1	28.6%	2	66.7%	0.3	71.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	2	40.0%	0.3	17.2%	3	60.0%	1.2	82.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chester	1	50.0%	0.1	66.7%	1	50.0%	0.1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Coffee	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	2	22.2%	9.5	20.7%	4	44.4%	2.9	6.4%	3	33.3%	33.5	72.9%
Decatur	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DeKalb	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	1	33.3%	1.0	38.5%	1	33.3%	0.4	15.4%	1	33.3%	1.2	46.2%
Dyer	2	40.0%	0.3	20.3%	3	60.0%	1.0	79.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gibson	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Giles	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	4	100.0%	7.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grundy	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamblen	1	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	50.0%	0.4	8.7%	1	50.0%	4.2	91.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	1	33.3%	0.8	70.8%	2	66.7%	0.3	29.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Hawkins	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	69.8%	1	50.0%	0.1	30.2%
Haywood	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hickman	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	3	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-14b. Fire Protection Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Knox	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.9	100.0%
Lauderdale	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McMinn	1	50.0%	1.5	85.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	14.3%
McNairy	3	50.0%	0.2	45.2%	1	16.7%	0.1	16.3%	2	33.3%	0.2	38.5%
Marshall	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	2	66.7%	1.0	78.4%	1	33.3%	0.3	21.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	7	63.6%	8.5	81.0%	2	18.2%	1.4	13.3%	2	18.2%	0.6	5.7%
Obion	3	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rhea	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Robertson	4	57.1%	2.3	61.6%	3	42.9%	1.4	38.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutherford	2	100.0%	1.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	5	100.0%	5.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	1	5.0%	0.9	2.0%	12	60.0%	29.0	68.5%	7	35.0%	12.5	29.5%
Sullivan	6	100.0%	2.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sumner	5	83.3%	3.3	76.9%	1	16.7%	1.0	23.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	50.0%	0.5	55.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	44.4%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	4	66.7%	2.9	75.1%	2	33.3%	1.0	24.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Weakley	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	11	78.6%	6.1	73.2%	3	21.4%	2.2	26.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wilson	3	100.0%	2.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**95**	**53.1%**	**$ 69.7**	**39.6%**	**63**	**35.2%**	**$ 56.5**	**32.1%**	**21**	**11.7%**	**$ 49.7**	**28.2%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-15a. Public Health Facilities Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bledsoe	1	$ 1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$78
Cannon	2	210,000	0.1%	0.0%	$16
Carroll	1	724,000	0.2%	0.0%	$25
Chester	1	2,000,000	0.6%	100.0%	$127
Coffee	2	850,000	0.2%	29.4%	$17
Crockett	1	732,000	0.2%	0.0%	$50
Davidson	1	20,184,300	5.7%	100.0%	$35
DeKalb	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$55
Dyer	1	2,000,000	0.6%	0.0%	$53
Grainger	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$5
Hardeman	1	848,931	0.2%	100.0%	$30
Hardin	2	1,070,440	0.3%	100.0%	$41
Henderson	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$11
Hickman	2	1,200,000	0.3%	0.0%	$51
Houston	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$38
Lauderdale	1	1,200,000	0.3%	0.0%	$45
Maury	1	4,221,108	1.2%	0.0%	$57
Monroe	1	1,415,000	0.4%	0.0%	$34
Morgan	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$15
Roane	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$4
Robertson	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$3
Rutherford	3	1,361,160	0.4%	100.0%	$6
Shelby	6	7,220,000	2.0%	100.0%	$8
Smith	1	150,000	0.0%	100.0%	$8
Union	3	776,000	0.2%	0.0%	$41
Van Buren	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$46
Warren	2	640,000	0.2%	70.3%	$16
White	1	300,000	0.1%	100.0%	$13
Wilson	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$10
Areawide/Statewide	89	303,380,529	85.4%	78.8%	$51
Statewide Total	**132**	**$ 355,133,468**	**100.0%**	**77.0%**	**$60**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-15b. Public Health Facilities Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Bledsoe	1	100.0%	$ 1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	71.4%	1	50.0%	0.1	28.6%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%
Chester	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Crockett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	1	100.0%	20.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DeKalb	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dyer	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	28.0%	1	50.0%	0.8	72.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hickman	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Morgan	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Rutherford	1	33.3%	1.0	73.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.4	26.5%
Shelby	1	16.7%	0.4	5.2%	3	50.0%	1.0	14.4%	2	33.3%	5.8	80.4%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Union	3	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
White	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wilson	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Areawide/Statewide	77	86.5%	237.8	78.4%	2	2.2%	57.2	18.8%	10	11.2%	8.4	2.8%
Statewide Total	**88**	**66.7%**	**$ 266.4**	**75.0%**	**23**	**17.4%**	**$ 70.0**	**19.7%**	**21**	**15.9%**	**$ 18.7**	**5.3%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-16a. Housing Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	1	$ 599,915	0.6%	0.0%	$15
Davidson	2	49,267,000	49.0%	100.0%	$86
Haywood	2	500,000	0.5%	0.0%	$25
Humphreys	2	1,930,000	1.9%	0.0%	$106
Jackson	2	1,580,000	1.6%	68.4%	$142
Lewis	1	300,000	0.3%	0.0%	$26
Macon	1	1,200,000	1.2%	0.0%	$56
Marshall	1	338,023	0.3%	0.0%	$12
Perry	2	1,500,000	1.5%	0.0%	$195
Putnam	1	1,650,000	1.6%	100.0%	$25
Shelby	8	40,803,000	40.6%	80.0%	$45
Warren	1	350,000	0.3%	0.0%	$9
Wayne	1	443,000	0.4%	0.0%	$26
Statewide Total	**25**	**$ 100,460,938**	**100.0%**	**84.3%**	**$17**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-16b. Housing Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Bedford	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 0.6	100.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	49.3	100.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Humphreys	2	100.0%	1.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%
Marshall	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Perry	1	50.0%	1.0	66.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	33.3%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6	75.0%	35.0	85.9%	2	25.0%	5.8	14.1%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**3**	**12.0%**	**$ 2.9**	**2.9%**	**15**	**60.0%**	**$ 40.2**	**40.0%**	**7**	**28.0%**	**$ 57.3**	**57.1%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-17a. Recreation Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	14	$ 6,679,626	0.6%	22.6%	$92
Bedford	12	2,901,595	0.2%	0.0%	$70
Benton	2	861,682	0.1%	0.0%	$52
Bledsoe	2	14,060,000	1.2%	0.0%	$1,100
Blount	20	8,709,862	0.7%	24.4%	$77
Bradley	2	1,796,497	0.2%	0.0%	$20
Campbell	11	8,912,173	0.7%	71.5%	$220
Carroll	5	1,096,000	0.1%	0.0%	$37
Carter	10	5,527,500	0.5%	13.0%	$94
Cheatham	11	15,768,044	1.3%	8.2%	$415
Chester	3	12,575,000	1.1%	0.6%	$797
Claiborne	8	2,930,066	0.2%	0.0%	$95
Cocke	4	1,893,870	0.2%	0.0%	$55
Coffee	2	745,200	0.1%	20.1%	$15
Crockett	2	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$10
Cumberland	4	1,279,662	0.1%	11.7%	$26
Davidson	60	306,244,517	25.7%	92.3%	$535
Decatur	4	850,000	0.1%	31.8%	$73
DeKalb	2	2,200,000	0.2%	0.0%	$121
Dickson	5	2,067,000	0.2%	0.0%	$46
Dyer	4	13,800,000	1.2%	54.3%	$367
Fayette	1	500,000	0.0%	0.0%	$15
Franklin	4	1,597,510	0.1%	0.0%	$39
Gibson	5	674,762	0.1%	0.0%	$14
Giles	6	770,249	0.1%	0.0%	$26
Grainger	6	2,843,965	0.2%	0.0%	$130
Greene	10	3,005,933	0.3%	49.1%	$46
Grundy	5	688,434	0.1%	0.0%	$48
Hamblen	9	11,312,980	0.9%	59.2%	$190
Hamilton	32	25,294,986	2.1%	0.0%	$81
Hancock	5	1,168,498	0.1%	0.0%	$176
Hardeman	5	957,316	0.1%	5.2%	$34
Hardin	4	509,600	0.0%	73.6%	$20
Hawkins	6	1,951,500	0.2%	0.0%	$35
Haywood	2	475,000	0.0%	63.2%	$24
Henderson	3	750,000	0.1%	46.7%	$29
Henry	3	535,000	0.0%	32.7%	$17
Hickman	1	70,000	0.0%	0.0%	$3
Houston	5	853,815	0.1%	0.0%	$107
Humphreys	8	2,681,639	0.2%	0.0%	$148
Jefferson	7	3,298,760	0.3%	32.4%	$69
Johnson	4	9,180,000	0.8%	0.0%	$509
Knox	32	40,258,148	3.4%	61.1%	$101
Lake	2	648,698	0.1%	0.0%	$85
Lauderdale	2	953,500	0.1%	52.4%	$36
Lawrence	6	4,888,315	0.4%	0.0%	$120
Lewis	4	4,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$350
Lincoln	3	1,900,000	0.2%	0.0%	$59

Table D-17a. Recreation Projects by County* *(continued)*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Loudon	8	15,146,225	1.3%	90.3%	$359
McMinn	9	13,593,360	1.1%	95.2%	$267
McNairy	10	8,643,000	0.7%	16.9%	$344
Macon	3	4,560,000	0.4%	67.1%	$213
Madison	5	5,763,000	0.5%	47.9%	$61
Marion	3	300,315	0.0%	0.0%	$11
Marshall	6	4,108,000	0.3%	0.0%	$147
Maury	8	11,727,500	1.0%	97.4%	$157
Meigs	2	520,638	0.0%	0.0%	$45
Monroe	3	750,000	0.1%	33.3%	$18
Montgomery	26	33,278,673	2.8%	74.1%	$234
Morgan	3	215,000	0.0%	0.0%	$11
Obion	6	2,660,000	0.2%	0.0%	$82
Pickett	2	550,000	0.0%	0.0%	$113
Polk	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$5
Putnam	4	725,000	0.1%	82.8%	$11
Rhea	2	343,750	0.0%	0.0%	$12
Roane	14	8,713,147	0.7%	2.1%	$165
Robertson	9	10,302,600	0.9%	88.8%	$174
Rutherford	21	35,336,969	3.0%	62.4%	$168
Scott	5	4,771,604	0.4%	0.0%	$219
Sequatchie	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$12
Sevier	13	28,289,500	2.4%	90.8%	$366
Shelby	77	148,261,083	12.4%	92.7%	$163
Smith	4	2,859,240	0.2%	76.9%	$155
Stewart	7	5,189,632	0.4%	12.9%	$406
Sullivan	25	25,828,976	2.2%	84.5%	$169
Sumner	27	30,872,270	2.6%	17.6%	$218
Tipton	3	2,163,434	0.2%	0.0%	$40
Unicoi	6	2,522,120	0.2%	0.0%	$142
Union	3	561,000	0.0%	0.0%	$30
Warren	2	914,000	0.1%	0.0%	$23
Washington	24	38,218,421	3.2%	73.7%	$344
Wayne	2	375,000	0.0%	0.0%	$22
Weakley	6	1,788,450	0.2%	0.0%	$53
White	1	309,100	0.0%	0.0%	$13
Williamson	21	36,791,752	3.1%	40.3%	$250
Wilson	9	29,272,600	2.5%	1.7%	$299
Areawide/Statewide	94	142,337,498	11.9%	89.3%	$24
Statewide Total	**842**	**$ 1,191,604,759**	**100.0%**	**67.5%**	**$202**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-17b. Recreation Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	7	50.0%	$ 4.2	63.0%	2	14.3%	$ 0.7	10.9%	5	35.7%	$ 1.7	26.1%
Bedford	5	41.7%	1.7	58.6%	4	33.3%	0.9	31.7%	3	25.0%	0.3	9.6%
Benton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bledsoe	2	100.0%	14.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blount	9	45.0%	3.9	44.6%	4	20.0%	1.7	19.5%	7	35.0%	3.1	35.9%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	4	36.4%	1.6	18.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7	63.6%	7.3	82.0%
Carroll	2	40.0%	0.4	34.2%	2	40.0%	0.5	48.8%	1	20.0%	0.2	17.0%
Carter	7	70.0%	4.8	87.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	30.0%	0.7	13.0%
Cheatham	7	63.6%	12.3	77.8%	2	18.2%	2.0	12.4%	2	18.2%	1.6	9.8%
Chester	2	66.7%	12.5	99.4%	1	33.3%	0.1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Claiborne	4	50.0%	1.3	45.7%	1	12.5%	0.2	6.1%	3	37.5%	1.4	48.2%
Cocke	3	75.0%	1.8	93.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1	6.6%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.6	79.9%	1	50.0%	0.2	20.1%
Crockett	1	50.0%	0.1	33.3%	1	50.0%	0.1	66.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	18	30.0%	204.0	66.6%	17	28.3%	21.5	7.0%	25	41.7%	80.8	26.4%
Decatur	2	50.0%	0.3	38.8%	1	25.0%	0.3	31.8%	1	25.0%	0.3	29.4%
DeKalb	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	1	20.0%	0.1	6.4%	1	20.0%	1.5	72.6%	3	60.0%	0.4	21.0%
Dyer	1	25.0%	6.0	43.5%	3	75.0%	7.8	56.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Franklin	1	25.0%	1.2	75.1%	1	25.0%	0.2	9.4%	2	50.0%	0.2	15.5%
Gibson	3	60.0%	0.4	66.6%	2	40.0%	0.2	33.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Giles	1	16.7%	0.1	15.6%	3	50.0%	0.5	66.1%	2	33.3%	0.1	18.4%
Grainger	1	16.7%	0.1	3.4%	2	33.3%	0.7	25.2%	3	50.0%	2.0	71.4%
Greene	6	60.0%	1.3	42.1%	2	20.0%	1.2	40.4%	2	20.0%	0.5	17.5%
Grundy	5	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamblen	1	11.1%	1.5	13.3%	3	33.3%	1.3	11.5%	5	55.6%	8.5	75.2%
Hamilton	5	15.6%	2.4	9.3%	18	56.3%	4.8	19.0%	9	28.1%	18.1	71.7%
Hancock	3	60.0%	0.7	61.1%	2	40.0%	0.5	38.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	3	60.0%	0.3	26.1%	1	20.0%	0.3	30.0%	1	20.0%	0.4	43.9%

Table D-17b. Recreation Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Hardin	4	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	3	50.0%	0.9	43.6%	1	16.7%	0.9	44.2%	2	33.3%	0.2	12.2%
Haywood	1	50.0%	0.2	36.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	63.2%
Henderson	2	66.7%	0.7	86.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	13.3%
Henry	1	33.3%	0.2	33.6%	1	33.3%	0.2	33.6%	1	33.3%	0.2	32.7%
Hickman	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	4	80.0%	0.8	91.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.1	8.2%
Humphreys	1	12.5%	0.1	2.8%	6	75.0%	2.2	80.7%	1	12.5%	0.4	16.5%
Jefferson	2	28.6%	0.5	16.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	5	71.4%	2.8	83.9%
Johnson	3	75.0%	6.4	69.2%	1	25.0%	2.8	30.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	11	34.4%	11.9	29.5%	4	12.5%	9.8	24.4%	17	53.1%	18.6	46.1%
Lake	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lauderdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%
Lawrence	2	33.3%	4.1	83.1%	2	33.3%	0.2	4.6%	2	33.3%	0.6	12.3%
Lewis	4	100.0%	4.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincoln	1	33.3%	1.2	63.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.7	36.8%
Loudon	4	50.0%	4.0	26.5%	1	12.5%	0.7	4.5%	3	37.5%	10.5	69.0%
McMinn	5	55.6%	3.0	22.0%	2	22.2%	9.7	71.5%	2	22.2%	0.9	6.4%
McNairy	7	70.0%	8.2	95.2%	2	20.0%	0.3	3.5%	1	10.0%	0.1	1.3%
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	4.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	1	20.0%	0.3	4.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	80.0%	5.5	95.7%
Marion	1	33.3%	0.1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0.2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marshall	2	33.3%	0.3	7.8%	4	66.7%	3.8	92.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	1	12.5%	0.2	1.7%	3	37.5%	8.9	75.6%	4	50.0%	2.7	22.7%
Meigs	1	50.0%	0.3	62.4%	1	50.0%	0.2	37.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Monroe	1	33.3%	0.1	6.7%	2	66.7%	0.7	93.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	14	53.8%	18.5	55.7%	6	23.1%	9.5	28.7%	6	23.1%	5.2	15.6%
Morgan	2	66.7%	0.1	58.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	41.9%
Obion	2	33.3%	2.0	75.2%	4	66.7%	0.7	24.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Pickett	1	50.0%	0.4	72.7%	1	50.0%	0.2	27.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Polk	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	1	25.0%	0.1	10.3%	3	75.0%	0.7	89.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-17b. Recreation Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Rhea	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	8	57.1%	7.8	89.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6	42.9%	0.9	10.4%
Robertson	1	11.1%	0.1	1.0%	5	55.6%	1.2	11.7%	3	33.3%	9.0	87.4%
Rutherford	6	28.6%	12.5	35.5%	8	38.1%	11.6	32.9%	7	33.3%	11.2	31.6%
Scott	1	20.0%	0.1	2.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	80.0%	4.7	97.7%
Sequatchie	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	6	46.2%	3.1	11.1%	4	30.8%	1.9	6.7%	3	23.1%	23.3	82.2%
Shelby	2	2.6%	2.0	1.3%	38	49.4%	68.9	46.5%	37	48.1%	77.4	52.2%
Smith	1	25.0%	0.6	19.6%	2	50.0%	2.1	73.4%	1	25.0%	0.2	7.0%
Stewart	5	71.4%	2.0	38.9%	2	28.6%	3.2	61.1%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	17	68.0%	16.0	62.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	8	32.0%	9.8	38.0%
Sumner	14	51.9%	12.0	39.0%	10	37.0%	16.0	51.9%	3	11.1%	2.8	9.1%
Tipton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	2.2	100.0%
Unicoi	1	16.7%	1.0	39.6%	2	33.3%	0.5	18.6%	3	50.0%	1.1	41.8%
Union	3	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	16	66.7%	24.7	64.7%	6	25.0%	12.4	32.5%	2	8.3%	1.1	2.8%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Weakley	1	16.7%	0.3	14.0%	4	66.7%	1.3	74.8%	1	16.7%	0.2	11.2%
White	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	14	66.7%	30.3	82.3%	5	23.8%	5.0	13.7%	2	9.5%	1.5	3.9%
Wilson	5	55.6%	13.4	45.7%	3	33.3%	15.8	53.8%	1	11.1%	0.1	0.4%
Areawide/Statewide	84	89.4%	83.4	58.6%	7	7.4%	44.8	31.5%	3	3.2%	14.2	10.0%
Statewide Total	**375**	**44.5%**	**$ 557.5**	**46.8%**	**237**	**28.1%**	**$ 296.3**	**24.9%**	**230**	**27.3%**	**$ 337.8**	**28.3%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-18a. Libraries, Museums, and Historic Sites Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	1	$ 4,500,000	1.8%	0.0%	$109
Blount	3	3,064,938	1.2%	0.0%	$27
Campbell	1	600,000	0.2%	100.0%	$15
Cannon	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$6
Cheatham	2	2,700,000	1.1%	25.9%	$71
Claiborne	1	150,000	0.1%	0.0%	$5
Cumberland	2	2,350,000	0.9%	100.0%	$47
Davidson	12	31,535,400	12.3%	100.0%	$55
Decatur	1	180,000	0.1%	100.0%	$15
Dickson	3	2,575,000	1.0%	0.0%	$57
Fentress	1	400,000	0.2%	100.0%	$23
Franklin	2	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$6
Giles	2	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$10
Grainger	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$23
Greene	3	5,450,000	2.1%	91.7%	$84
Grundy	1	85,000	0.0%	0.0%	$6
Hamilton	2	2,100,000	0.8%	0.0%	$7
Haywood	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$5
Henderson	4	2,033,550	0.8%	12.3%	$77
Hickman	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$11
Houston	1	400,000	0.2%	0.0%	$50
Humphreys	1	2,062,000	0.8%	0.0%	$114
Jackson	1	1,000,000	0.4%	100.0%	$90
Johnson	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$11
Knox	2	1,300,000	0.5%	100.0%	$3
Lewis	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$4
Loudon	2	950,000	0.4%	78.9%	$22
McNairy	2	704,000	0.3%	28.4%	$28
Macon	1	750,000	0.3%	0.0%	$35
Madison	1	811,020	0.3%	100.0%	$9
Marion	2	552,000	0.2%	0.0%	$20
Maury	5	1,490,000	0.6%	83.9%	$20
Meigs	1	5,500,000	2.1%	0.0%	$477
Monroe	2	2,300,000	0.9%	65.2%	$55
Pickett	1	700,000	0.3%	100.0%	$143
Polk	1	400,000	0.2%	0.0%	$25
Putnam	1	500,000	0.2%	100.0%	$8
Roane	3	1,300,000	0.5%	0.0%	$25
Robertson	1	2,000,000	0.8%	0.0%	$34
Rutherford	2	1,800,000	0.7%	77.8%	$9
Sevier	1	5,000,000	1.9%	0.0%	$65
Shelby	8	34,516,914	13.4%	100.0%	$38
Stewart	1	71,900	0.0%	0.0%	$6
Sullivan	3	10,335,568	4.0%	87.1%	$68
Sumner	5	4,370,000	1.7%	0.0%	$31
Trousdale	1	800,000	0.3%	0.0%	$107
Washington	1	10,000,000	3.9%	0.0%	$90
White	2	798,750	0.3%	37.6%	$33

Table D-18a. Libraries, Museums, and Historic Sites Projects by County* *(continued)*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Williamson	2	7,620,000	3.0%	100.0%	$52
Wilson	1	662,612	0.3%	0.0%	$7
Areawide/Statewide	11	98,756,874	38.4%	100.0%	$17
Statewide Total	**113**	**$ 256,900,526**	**100.0%**	**78.1%**	**$44**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-18b. Libraries, Museums, and Historic Sites Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Bedford	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 4.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1.2	40.1%	1	33.3%	1.8	59.9%
Campbell	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Cheatham	2	100.0%	2.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	8	66.7%	22.2	70.5%	4	33.3%	9.3	29.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Decatur	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	1	33.3%	0.3	9.7%	1	33.3%	0.5	20.4%	1	33.3%	1.8	69.9%
Fentress	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	20.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	80.0%
Giles	1	50.0%	0.2	50.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	50.0%
Grainger	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	2	66.7%	5.3	97.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.2	2.8%
Grundy	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	2	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.3	12.3%	3	75.0%	1.8	87.7%
Hickman	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Humphreys	1	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	2	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewis	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Loudon	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McNairy	2	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marion	1	50.0%	0.3	54.3%	1	50.0%	0.3	45.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	60.0%	1.0	63.8%	2	40.0%	0.5	36.2%

Table D-18b. Libraries, Museums, and Historic Sites Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Meigs	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.5	100.0%
Monroe	2	100.0%	2.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Polk	1	100.0%	0.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.5	38.5%	2	66.7%	0.8	61.5%
Robertson	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutherford	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.4	77.8%	1	50.0%	0.4	22.2%
Sevier	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	50.0%	21.5	62.3%	4	50.0%	13.0	37.7%
Stewart	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	33.3%	0.3	2.9%	1	33.3%	9.0	87.1%	1	33.3%	1.0	10.0%
Sumner	4	80.0%	4.2	96.6%	1	20.0%	0.2	3.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Trousdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	10.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
White	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	37.6%	1	50.0%	0.5	62.4%
Williamson	2	100.0%	7.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wilson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Areawide/Statewide	11	100.0%	98.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**51**	**45.1%**	**$ 160.2**	**62.4%**	**40**	**35.4%**	**$ 68.8**	**26.8%**	**22**	**19.5%**	**$ 27.9**	**10.9%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-19a. Community Development Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Bedford	2	$ 191,620	0.0%	0.0%	$5
Bradley	2	9,500,000	2.5%	0.0%	$104
Cannon	1	250,000	0.1%	0.0%	$19
Carter	2	550,000	0.1%	45.5%	$9
Cheatham	4	9,100,000	2.4%	0.0%	$239
Chester	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$19
Claiborne	3	2,555,765	0.7%	0.0%	$83
Coffee	1	11,000,000	2.8%	100.0%	$219
Crockett	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$34
Cumberland	3	1,010,000	0.3%	50.5%	$20
Davidson	9	22,651,000	5.9%	100.0%	$40
DeKalb	4	5,100,000	1.3%	68.6%	$280
Dickson	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$6
Gibson	1	1,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$31
Giles	3	5,250,000	1.4%	0.0%	$179
Grainger	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$9
Greene	2	175,000	0.0%	57.1%	$3
Hamilton	2	3,700,000	1.0%	0.0%	$12
Hancock	1	105,000	0.0%	0.0%	$16
Hardin	2	3,600,000	0.9%	0.0%	$139
Hawkins	3	7,500,000	1.9%	0.0%	$134
Houston	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$9
Humphreys	1	135,000	0.0%	0.0%	$7
Jackson	3	760,000	0.2%	52.6%	$68
Jefferson	1	125,000	0.0%	0.0%	$3
Johnson	1	620,000	0.2%	0.0%	$34
Knox	1	1,000,000	0.3%	100.0%	$2
Lewis	1	5,000,000	1.3%	0.0%	$438
Loudon	2	1,235,426	0.3%	39.3%	$29
McMinn	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$20
McNairy	4	650,000	0.2%	15.4%	$26
Macon	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$23
Maury	2	4,000,000	1.0%	50.0%	$54
Meigs	1	700,000	0.2%	0.0%	$61
Montgomery	1	10,000,000	2.6%	100.0%	$70
Morgan	2	576,250	0.1%	0.0%	$29
Perry	4	950,000	0.2%	0.0%	$124
Robertson	1	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	$3
Rutherford	3	2,246,000	0.6%	67.9%	$11
Scott	1	2,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$114
Shelby	22	195,605,307	50.6%	99.8%	$215
Smith	1	1,200,000	0.3%	100.0%	$65
Stewart	3	2,000,000	0.5%	0.0%	$156
Sullivan	2	960,000	0.2%	100.0%	$6
Sumner	5	22,141,000	5.7%	0.0%	$156
Trousdale	2	591,000	0.2%	0.0%	$79
Unicoi	2	2,300,000	0.6%	0.0%	$130
Union	1	200,000	0.1%	0.0%	$11

Table D-19a. Community Development Projects by County* *(continued)*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Van Buren	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$46
Washington	3	12,363,400	3.2%	100.0%	$111
Wayne	3	995,490	0.3%	0.0%	$59
Williamson	3	25,449,000	6.6%	0.6%	$173
Wilson	1	2,300,000	0.6%	0.0%	$23
Areawide/Statewide	1	2,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$0
Statewide Total	**132**	**$ 386,366,258**	**100.0%**	**68.3%**	**$65**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-19b. Community Development Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Bedford	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	$ 0.1	44.2%	1	50.0%	$ 0.1	55.8%
Bradley	1	50.0%	2.5	26.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	7.0	73.7%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carter	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	4	100.0%	9.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chester	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Claiborne	2	66.7%	2.3	89.2%	1	33.3%	0.3	10.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Coffee	1	100.0%	11.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Crockett	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.8	74.3%	1	33.3%	0.3	25.7%
Davidson	3	33.3%	17.3	76.2%	4	44.4%	3.8	16.9%	2	22.2%	1.6	7.0%
DeKalb	1	25.0%	0.5	9.8%	3	75.0%	4.6	90.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%
Gibson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Giles	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	1.0%	2	66.7%	5.2	99.0%
Grainger	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	50.0%	1.2	32.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2.5	67.6%
Hancock	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Hardin	1	50.0%	0.1	2.8%	1	50.0%	3.5	97.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	3	100.0%	7.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Humphreys	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%
Knox	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Loudon	1	50.0%	0.5	39.3%	1	50.0%	0.8	60.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McMinn	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
McNairy	1	25.0%	0.2	23.1%	2	50.0%	0.4	61.5%	1	25.0%	0.1	15.4%
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-19b. Community Development Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Maury	1	50.0%	2.0	50.0%	1	50.0%	2.0	50.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Meigs	1	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	1	100.0%	10.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Morgan	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Perry	1	25.0%	0.3	26.3%	2	50.0%	0.2	21.1%	1	25.0%	0.5	52.6%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutherford	2	66.7%	1.9	85.8%	1	33.3%	0.3	14.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Scott	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%
Shelby	3	13.6%	3.9	2.0%	6	27.3%	23.2	11.9%	13	59.1%	168.5	86.1%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stewart	2	66.7%	1.8	90.0%	1	33.3%	0.2	10.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	50.0%	0.3	29.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.7	70.8%
Sumner	4	80.0%	22.0	99.4%	1	20.0%	0.1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Trousdale	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	50.0%	2.0	87.0%	1	50.0%	0.3	13.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Union	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Washington	3	100.0%	12.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wayne	1	33.3%	0.5	50.2%	2	66.7%	0.5	49.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Weakley	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	1	33.3%	25.0	98.2%	1	33.3%	0.3	1.1%	1	33.3%	0.2	0.6%
Wilson	1	100.0%	2.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Areawide/Statewide	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**54**	**40.9%**	**$ 142.8**	**37.0%**	**48**	**36.4%**	**$ 53.2**	**13.8%**	**30**	**22.7%**	**$ 190.4**	**49.3%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-20a. Business District Development Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Blount	3	$ 6,777,834	1.7%	22.1%	$60
Claiborne	1	750,000	0.2%	0.0%	$24
Clay	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$62
Cumberland	1	6,000,000	1.5%	100.0%	$120
Davidson	3	251,884,000	63.3%	100.0%	$440
Decatur	1	100,000	0.0%	0.0%	$9
Haywood	2	1,360,000	0.3%	0.0%	$69
Houston	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$38
Knox	3	47,650,000	12.0%	100.0%	$119
McMinn	2	7,250,000	1.8%	91.0%	$142
McNairy	1	100,000	0.0%	100.0%	$4
Madison	1	4,000,000	1.0%	100.0%	$42
Marion	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$18
Maury	3	5,100,000	1.3%	60.8%	$68
Pickett	1	320,000	0.1%	0.0%	$66
Putnam	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$5
Rutherford	2	6,850,000	1.7%	100.0%	$33
Sevier	2	41,000,000	10.3%	0.0%	$531
Shelby	2	3,090,000	0.8%	82.5%	$3
Sullivan	2	2,635,000	0.7%	100.0%	$17
Tipton	2	3,922,645	1.0%	0.0%	$72
Unicoi	1	1,000,000	0.3%	0.0%	$56
Washington	1	5,000,000	1.3%	100.0%	$45
Williamson	1	1,350,000	0.3%	100.0%	$9
Statewide Total	**39**	**$ 397,739,479**	**100.0%**	**85.3%**	**$67**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-20b. Business District Development Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Blount	0	0.0%	$ 0	0.0%	2	66.7%	$ 4.0	59.0%	1	33.3%	$ 2.8	41.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%
Davidson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	10.0	4.0%	2	66.7%	241.9	96.0%
Decatur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Haywood	2	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Knox	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	22.9	48.0%	1	33.3%	24.8	52.0%
McMinn	1	50.0%	0.7	9.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	6.6	91.0%
McNairy	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madison	1	100.0%	4.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marion	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maury	2	66.7%	5.0	98.0%	1	33.3%	0.1	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rutherford	1	50.0%	3.9	56.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	3.0	43.8%
Sevier	2	100.0%	41.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	3.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	50.0%	0.5	19.0%	1	50.0%	2.1	81.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tipton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2.5	63.7%	1	50.0%	1.4	36.3%
Unicoi	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%
Williamson	1	100.0%	1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**15**	**38.5%**	**$ 59.6**	**15.0%**	**14**	**35.9%**	**$ 46.5**	**11.7%**	**10**	**25.6%**	**$ 291.6**	**73.3%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-21a. Industrial Sites and Parks Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	1	$ 5,000,000	1.8%	0.0%	$69
Bedford	7	11,699,060	4.3%	0.0%	$284
Bledsoe	1	1,500,000	0.6%	0.0%	$117
Blount	1	580,000	0.2%	0.0%	$5
Bradley	3	4,031,000	1.5%	3.1%	$44
Campbell	4	3,580,000	1.3%	0.0%	$88
Carroll	3	3,705,448	1.4%	29.7%	$126
Carter	2	1,500,000	0.6%	33.3%	$26
Cheatham	1	2,100,000	0.8%	0.0%	$55
Claiborne	1	3,500,000	1.3%	0.0%	$114
Clay	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$62
Cocke	2	4,300,000	1.6%	0.0%	$124
Coffee	5	5,049,168	1.9%	0.0%	$101
Cumberland	3	5,000,000	1.8%	90.0%	$100
Decatur	3	1,800,000	0.7%	66.7%	$155
DeKalb	4	3,700,000	1.4%	40.5%	$203
Dickson	3	3,220,000	1.2%	0.0%	$71
Dyer	2	2,100,000	0.8%	0.0%	$56
Fayette	2	2,500,000	0.9%	0.0%	$74
Fentress	1	5,000,000	1.8%	0.0%	$294
Franklin	1	150,000	0.1%	0.0%	$4
Gibson	2	920,000	0.3%	81.5%	$19
Giles	2	3,000,000	1.1%	0.0%	$103
Grainger	2	1,182,000	0.4%	0.0%	$54
Greene	1	6,000,000	2.2%	0.0%	$93
Hamilton	2	5,850,000	2.2%	100.0%	$19
Hardeman	3	2,150,000	0.8%	76.7%	$76
Hardin	1	800,000	0.3%	0.0%	$31
Hawkins	3	6,400,000	2.4%	0.0%	$115
Haywood	3	21,000,000	7.8%	14.3%	$1,071
Henderson	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$10
Hickman	2	3,250,000	1.2%	0.0%	$138
Houston	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$63
Humphreys	6	5,200,000	1.9%	0.0%	$287
Johnson	2	800,000	0.3%	0.0%	$44
Knox	2	5,440,000	2.0%	100.0%	$14
Lawrence	3	5,800,000	2.1%	0.0%	$142
Lewis	2	750,000	0.3%	0.0%	$66
Lincoln	5	7,427,000	2.7%	0.0%	$231
Loudon	2	1,550,000	0.6%	96.8%	$37
McMinn	2	2,500,000	0.9%	80.0%	$49
McNairy	2	450,000	0.2%	100.0%	$18
Macon	1	210,000	0.1%	0.0%	$10
Madison	4	5,971,542	2.2%	44.5%	$63
Marion	2	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$18
Marshall	3	19,000,000	7.0%	0.0%	$679
Maury	1	2,000,000	0.7%	100.0%	$27
Meigs	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$43

Table D-21a. Industrial Sites and Parks Projects by County* *(continued)*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Monroe	4	4,200,000	1.6%	0.0%	$100
Montgomery	3	3,945,000	1.5%	78.5%	$28
Moore	1	1,000,000	0.4%	0.0%	$167
Morgan	1	450,000	0.2%	0.0%	$22
Obion	3	4,300,000	1.6%	41.9%	$133
Polk	4	2,181,000	0.8%	0.0%	$136
Putnam	2	2,750,000	1.0%	100.0%	$42
Rhea	2	2,255,000	0.8%	33.5%	$76
Roane	2	11,225,000	4.1%	0.0%	$212
Robertson	1	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$8
Scott	2	618,710	0.2%	0.0%	$28
Sequatchie	2	500,000	0.2%	0.0%	$40
Sevier	1	2,000,000	0.7%	0.0%	$26
Smith	1	1,200,000	0.4%	0.0%	$65
Sullivan	6	13,835,000	5.1%	44.3%	$91
Sumner	2	1,000,000	0.4%	50.0%	$7
Trousdale	6	9,665,000	3.6%	0.0%	$1,291
Unicoi	1	3,000,000	1.1%	0.0%	$169
Union	2	1,572,000	0.6%	0.0%	$83
Wayne	4	2,750,000	1.0%	9.1%	$163
Weakley	2	900,000	0.3%	0.0%	$27
Wilson	2	20,000,000	7.4%	0.0%	$204
Statewide Total	**167**	**$ 270,761,928**	**100.0%**	**18.7%**	**$46**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-21b. Industrial Sites and Parks Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	1	100.0%	$ 5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Bedford	3	42.9%	11.2	95.7%	1	14.3%	0.1	0.9%	3	42.9%	0.4	3.4%
Bledsoe	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blount	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%
Bradley	1	33.3%	3.0	75.2%	2	66.7%	1.0	24.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	3	75.0%	2.9	81.0%	1	25.0%	0.7	19.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carroll	1	33.3%	1.0	27.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2.7	73.0%
Carter	2	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheatham	1	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Claiborne	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Clay	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cocke	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	4.3	100.0%
Coffee	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	80.0%	4.8	95.6%	1	20.0%	0.2	4.4%
Cumberland	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1.0	20.0%	1	33.3%	4.0	80.0%
Decatur	3	100.0%	1.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DeKalb	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4	100.0%	3.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dickson	1	33.3%	0.6	18.6%	1	33.3%	1.8	54.3%	1	33.3%	0.9	27.0%
Dyer	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.1	100.0%
Fayette	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.0	40.0%	1	50.0%	1.5	60.0%
Fentress	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Franklin	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gibson	1	50.0%	0.8	81.5%	1	50.0%	0.2	18.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Giles	1	50.0%	2.0	66.7%	1	50.0%	1.0	33.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Grainger	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	1	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hamilton	1	50.0%	3.1	53.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2.8	47.0%
Hardeman	2	66.7%	1.5	69.8%	1	33.3%	0.7	30.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	3	100.0%	6.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Haywood	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	21.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hickman	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	3.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-21b. Industrial Sites and Parks Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Houston	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Humphreys	6	100.0%	5.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	2	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Knox	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	5.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lawrence	1	33.3%	0.8	13.8%	1	33.3%	3.5	60.3%	1	33.3%	1.5	25.9%
Lewis	1	50.0%	0.3	33.3%	1	50.0%	0.5	66.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincoln	1	20.0%	0.5	6.7%	1	20.0%	0.8	10.1%	3	60.0%	6.2	83.2%
Loudon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1.5	96.8%	1	50.0%	0.1	3.2%
McMinn	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	20.0%	1	50.0%	2.0	80.0%
McNairy	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	1	25.0%	1.2	20.4%	1	25.0%	1.0	16.3%	2	50.0%	3.8	63.3%
Marion	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marshall	3	100.0%	19.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Meigs	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Monroe	2	50.0%	1.5	35.7%	1	25.0%	2.0	47.6%	1	25.0%	0.7	16.7%
Montgomery	1	33.3%	2.3	59.4%	1	33.3%	0.9	21.5%	1	33.3%	0.8	19.0%
Moore	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Morgan	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Obion	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	4.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Polk	2	50.0%	0.4	19.5%	2	50.0%	1.8	80.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rhea	2	100.0%	2.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	2.0%	1	50.0%	11.0	98.0%
Robertson	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Scott	1	50.0%	0.5	80.8%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	19.2%
Sequatchie	2	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	3	50.0%	10.0	72.3%	1	16.7%	0.2	1.4%	2	33.3%	3.6	26.3%
Sumner	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-21b. Industrial Sites and Parks Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Trousdale	5	83.3%	8.0	82.3%	1	16.7%	1.7	17.7%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	100.0%	3.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Union	1	50.0%	1.2	76.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.4	23.7%
Washington	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wayne	1	25.0%	2.0	72.7%	2	50.0%	0.5	18.2%	1	25.0%	0.3	9.1%
Weakley	2	100.0%	0.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wilson	1	50.0%	10.0	50.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	10.0	50.0%
Statewide Total	**75**	**44.9%**	**$ 125.6**	**46.4%**	**57**	**34.1%**	**$ 80.9**	**29.9%**	**35**	**21.0%**	**$ 64.3**	**23.7%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-22a. Public Buildings Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Anderson	2	$ 1,350,000	0.3%	0.0%	$19
Bedford	1	75,000	0.0%	0.0%	$2
Bledsoe	1	250,000	0.1%	100.0%	$20
Blount	5	21,850,000	5.3%	92.7%	$192
Bradley	2	3,150,000	0.8%	95.2%	$35
Campbell	1	196,400	0.0%	0.0%	$5
Cannon	2	200,000	0.0%	75.0%	$15
Carroll	3	2,050,000	0.5%	82.9%	$70
Carter	3	350,000	0.1%	0.0%	$6
Cheatham	3	7,000,000	1.7%	0.0%	$184
Claiborne	2	600,000	0.1%	0.0%	$20
Cocke	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$14
Coffee	1	1,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$20
Davidson	14	117,086,000	28.6%	100.0%	$205
Decatur	5	6,950,000	1.7%	79.1%	$597
DeKalb	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$27
Dyer	2	900,000	0.2%	83.3%	$24
Fayette	3	2,030,000	0.5%	0.0%	$60
Franklin	3	785,000	0.2%	0.0%	$19
Gibson	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$21
Giles	3	1,550,000	0.4%	0.0%	$53
Grainger	2	1,120,560	0.3%	0.0%	$51
Greene	5	2,555,000	0.6%	88.3%	$39
Hamblen	3	4,400,000	1.1%	0.0%	$74
Hamilton	1	620,000	0.2%	0.0%	$2
Hancock	2	495,000	0.1%	0.0%	$75
Hardeman	3	1,000,000	0.2%	100.0%	$36
Hawkins	2	970,000	0.2%	0.0%	$17
Henderson	4	8,000,000	2.0%	35.0%	$305
Henry	1	300,000	0.1%	0.0%	$10
Hickman	2	1,575,000	0.4%	0.0%	$67
Houston	2	2,100,000	0.5%	0.0%	$263
Humphreys	1	500,000	0.1%	100.0%	$28
Jackson	1	125,000	0.0%	100.0%	$11
Jefferson	3	6,033,740	1.5%	0.0%	$127
Johnson	4	2,600,000	0.6%	0.0%	$144
Knox	2	1,350,000	0.3%	100.0%	$3
Lawrence	2	2,550,000	0.6%	0.0%	$62
Lewis	3	2,560,000	0.6%	0.0%	$224
Loudon	6	9,500,000	2.3%	82.1%	$225
McMinn	2	2,129,000	0.5%	0.0%	$42
McNairy	3	470,000	0.1%	74.5%	$19
Macon	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$23
Madison	4	9,200,000	2.2%	100.0%	$97
Marion	2	985,000	0.2%	76.1%	$36
Maury	5	1,875,000	0.5%	97.3%	$25
Meigs	1	347,222	0.1%	0.0%	$30
Montgomery	1	525,000	0.1%	100.0%	$4

Table D-22a. Public Buildings Projects by County* *(continued)*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Obion	1	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$6
Overton	1	2,000,000	0.5%	100.0%	$98
Pickett	1	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	$102
Putnam	1	1,500,000	0.4%	0.0%	$23
Rhea	2	2,800,000	0.7%	0.0%	$94
Roane	5	11,850,800	2.9%	88.6%	$224
Robertson	1	4,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	$67
Rutherford	3	6,962,121	1.7%	85.6%	$33
Scott	1	50,000	0.0%	0.0%	$2
Sevier	2	2,013,700	0.5%	100.0%	$26
Shelby	14	51,052,455	12.5%	100.0%	$56
Stewart	1	20,000,000	4.9%	0.0%	$1,563
Sullivan	3	2,200,000	0.5%	22.7%	$14
Sumner	8	8,600,000	2.1%	1.5%	$61
Unicoi	2	585,000	0.1%	0.0%	$33
Warren	2	200,000	0.0%	0.0%	$5
Washington	3	4,800,000	1.2%	0.0%	$43
Weakley	1	1,000,000	0.2%	0.0%	$30
Williamson	6	7,045,000	1.7%	68.8%	$48
Wilson	2	2,550,000	0.6%	0.0%	$26
Areawide/Statewide	45	45,527,700	11.1%	90.8%	$8
Statewide Total	**232**	**$ 409,194,698**	**100.0%**	**72.5%**	**$69**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-22b. Public Buildings Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Anderson	2	100.0%	$ 1.4	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
Bedford	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bledsoe	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blount	1	20.0%	0.5	2.3%	2	40.0%	1.1	5.0%	2	40.0%	20.3	92.7%
Bradley	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	3.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Campbell	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cannon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.2	75.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	25.0%
Carroll	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carter	1	33.3%	0.2	42.9%	1	33.3%	0.1	28.6%	1	33.3%	0.1	28.6%
Cheatham	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	6.0	85.7%	2	66.7%	1.0	14.3%
Claiborne	1	50.0%	0.5	83.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1	16.7%
Cocke	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%
Coffee	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Davidson	5	35.7%	37.0	31.6%	5	35.7%	12.3	10.5%	4	28.6%	67.8	57.9%
Decatur	1	20.0%	0.3	3.6%	1	20.0%	0.1	1.4%	3	60.0%	6.6	95.0%
DeKalb	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dyer	1	50.0%	0.2	16.7%	1	50.0%	0.8	83.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fayette	1	33.3%	1.5	73.9%	1	33.3%	0.3	14.8%	1	33.3%	0.2	11.3%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gibson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Giles	1	33.3%	0.2	9.7%	1	33.3%	0.2	12.9%	1	33.3%	1.2	77.4%
Grainger	2	100.0%	1.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greene	4	80.0%	2.4	93.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.2	6.8%
Hamblen	1	33.3%	0.8	17.0%	1	33.3%	3.5	79.5%	1	33.3%	0.2	3.4%
Hamilton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hancock	1	50.0%	0.3	60.6%	1	50.0%	0.2	39.4%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hardeman	2	66.7%	0.3	25.0%	1	33.3%	0.8	75.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hawkins	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henderson	1	25.0%	0.3	3.8%	3	75.0%	7.7	96.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Henry	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hickman	2	100.0%	1.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Houston	2	100.0%	2.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-22b. Public Buildings Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Humphreys	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%
Jefferson	3	100.0%	6.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Johnson	2	50.0%	1.3	50.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	50.0%	1.3	50.0%
Knox	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.5	37.0%	1	50.0%	0.9	63.0%
Lawrence	1	50.0%	2.4	94.1%	1	50.0%	0.2	5.9%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewis	3	100.0%	2.6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Loudon	4	66.7%	6.3	66.3%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	33.3%	3.2	33.7%
McMinn	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.9	41.3%	1	50.0%	1.3	58.7%
McNairy	2	66.7%	0.4	74.5%	1	33.3%	0.1	25.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Macon	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madison	1	25.0%	0.5	5.4%	3	75.0%	8.7	94.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Marion	2	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maury	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	40.0%	0.4	22.7%	3	60.0%	1.5	77.3%
Meigs	1	100.0%	0.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Obion	1	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Overton	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Pickett	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Putnam	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rhea	2	100.0%	2.8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Roane	5	100.0%	11.9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Robertson	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	4.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutherford	2	66.7%	4.5	64.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2.5	35.4%
Scott	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	1	50.0%	0.1	3.2%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2.0	96.8%
Shelby	1	7.1%	6.5	12.7%	4	28.6%	13.5	26.5%	9	64.3%	31.0	60.8%
Stewart	1	100.0%	20.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan	1	33.3%	0.7	31.8%	1	33.3%	1.0	45.5%	1	33.3%	0.5	22.7%
Sumner	6	75.0%	8.0	92.4%	2	25.0%	0.7	7.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Unicoi	1	50.0%	0.4	68.4%	1	50.0%	0.2	31.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warren	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table D-22b. Public Buildings Projects by County* and by Stage of Development *(continued)*
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**		**Number**		**Cost [in millions]**	
Washington	2	66.7%	3.1	63.5%	1	33.3%	1.8	36.5%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Weakley	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Williamson	2	33.3%	3.4	48.3%	2	33.3%	0.6	8.5%	2	33.3%	3.0	43.2%
Wilson	1	50.0%	0.6	21.6%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2.0	78.4%
Areawide/Statewide	45	100.0%	45.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**127**	**54.7%**	**$ 182.4**	**44.6%**	**61**	**26.3%**	**$ 79.5**	**19.4%**	**44**	**19.0%**	**$ 147.3**	**36.0%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-23a. Other Facilities Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Shelby	3	$ 10,580,000	93.0%	43.3%	$12
Williamson	1	60,000	0.5%	100.0%	$0
Areawide/Statewide	3	735,697	6.5%	100.0%	$0
Statewide Total	**7**	**$ 11,375,697**	**100.0%**	**47.3%**	**$2**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-23b. Other Facilities Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Shelby	1	33.3%	$ 0.1	0.5%	1	33.3%	$ 4.5	42.8%	1	33.3%	$ 6.0	56.7%
Williamson	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Areawide/Statewide	3	100.0%	0.7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**5**	**71.4%**	**$ 0.8**	**7.4%**	**1**	**14.3%**	**$ 4.5**	**39.8%**	**1**	**14.3%**	**$ 6.0**	**52.7%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-24a. Property Acquisition Projects by County*
Number, Estimated Cost, and Percent in Capital Improvements Program
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

County	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost	Percent of Total Cost	Percent Cost in CIP	Cost Per Capita
Henry	1	$ 500,000	9.2%	0.0%	$16
McNairy	1	120,000	2.2%	100.0%	$5
Sevier	1	2,500,000	46.1%	0.0%	$32
Shelby	3	1,300,000	24.0%	100.0%	$1
Smith	1	1,000,000	18.5%	0.0%	$54
Statewide Total	**7**	**$ 5,420,000**	**100.0%**	**26.2%**	**$1**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Table D-24b. Property Acquisition Projects by County* and by Stage of Development
Number and Estimated Cost—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Conceptual				Planning and Design				Construction			
County	Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]		Number		Cost [in millions]	
Henry	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	$ 0.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	$ 0.0	0.0%
McNairy	1	100.0%	0.1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevier	1	100.0%	2.5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shelby	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3	100.0%	1.3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Smith	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1.0	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Statewide Total	**2**	**28.6%**	**$ 2.6**	**48.3%**	**5**	**71.4%**	**$ 2.8**	**51.7%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**$ 0.0**	**0.0%**

*Only those counties that reported projects in this category are shown.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2004 through June 2009

Appendix E: Public School System Infrastructure Needs by School System

Table E-1a. County Location of Tennessee Public School Systems
Alphabetical by County

County	School System
Anderson	Anderson County
Anderson	Clinton City
Anderson	Oak Ridge City
Bedford	Bedford County
Benton	Benton County
Bledsoe	Bledsoe County
Blount	Blount County
Blount	Alcoa City
Blount	Maryville City
Bradley	Bradley County
Bradley	Cleveland City
Campbell	Campbell County
Cannon	Cannon County
Carroll	Carroll County
Carroll	Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD
Carroll	Huntingdon SSD
Carroll	McKenzie SSD
Carroll	South Carroll SSD
Carroll	West Carroll SSD
Carter	Carter County
Carter	Elizabethton City
Cheatham	Cheatham County
Chester	Chester County
Claiborne	Claiborne County
Clay	Clay County
Cocke	Cocke County
Cocke	Newport City
Coffee	Coffee County
Coffee	Manchester City
Coffee	Tullahoma City
Crockett	Crockett County
Crockett	Alamo City
Crockett	Bells City
Cumberland	Cumberland County
Davidson	Davidson County
Decatur	Decatur County
Dekalb	DeKalb County
Dickson	Dickson County
Dyer	Dyer County
Dyer	Dyersburg City
Fayette	Fayette County
Fentress	Fentress County
Franklin	Franklin County
Gibson	Humboldt City
Gibson	Milan SSD
Gibson	Trenton SSD
Gibson	Bradford SSD
Gibson	Gibson County SSD
Giles	Giles County
Grainger	Grainger County
Greene	Greene County
Greene	Greeneville City
Grundy	Grundy County
Hamblen	Hamblen County
Hamilton	Hamilton County
Hancock	Hancock County
Hardeman	Hardeman County
Hardin	Hardin County
Hawkins	Hawkins County
Hawkins	Rogersville City
Haywood	Haywood County
Henderson	Henderson County
Henderson	Lexington City
Henry	Henry County
Henry	Paris SSD
Hickman	Hickman County
Houston	Houston County
Humphreys	Humphreys County
Jackson	Jackson County
Jefferson	Jefferson County
Johnson	Johnson County
Knox	Knox County
Lake	Lake County
Lauderdale	Lauderdale County
Lawrence	Lawrence County
Lewis	Lewis County
Lincoln	Lincoln County
Lincoln	Fayetteville City
Loudon	Loudon County
Loudon	Lenoir City
Mcminn	McMinn County
Mcminn	Athens City
Mcminn	Etowah City
Mcnairy	McNairy County
Macon	Macon County
Madison	Madison County
Marion	Marion County
Marion	Richard City SSD
Marshall	Marshall County
Maury	Maury County
Meigs	Meigs County
Monroe	Monroe County
Monroe	Sweetwater City
Montgomery	Montgomery County
Moore	Moore County
Morgan	Morgan County

Table E-1a. (continued)

County	School System
Obion	Obion County
Obion	Union City
Overton	Overton County
Perry	Perry County
Pickett	Pickett County
Polk	Polk County
Putnam	Putnam County
Rhea	Rhea County
Rhea	Dayton City
Roane	Roane County
Robertson	Robertson County
Rutherford	Rutherford County
Rutherford	Murfreesboro City
Scott	Scott County
Scott	Oneida SSD
Sequatchie	Sequatchie County
Sevier	Sevier County
Shelby	Shelby County
Shelby	Memphis City
Smith	Smith County
Stewart	Stewart County
Sullivan	Sullivan County
Sullivan	Bristol City
Sullivan	Kingsport City
Sumner	Sumner County
Tipton	Tipton County
Trousdale	Trousdale County
Unicoi	Unicoi County
Union	Union County
Van Buren	Van Buren County
Warren	Warren County
Washington	Washington County
Washington	Johnson City
Wayne	Wayne County
Weakley	Weakley County
White	White County
Williamson	Williamson County
Williamson	Franklin SSD
Wilson	Wilson County
Wilson	Lebanon SSD

Note: SSD is the abbreviation for Special School District. Special school districts do not necessarily coincide with city or county boundaries and have separate property tax rates set by the Tennessee General Assembly. They do not have sales taxing authority.

Table E-1b. County Location of Tennessee Public School Systems
Alphabetical by School System

School System	County
Anderson County	Anderson
Clinton City	Anderson
Oak Ridge City	Anderson
Bedford County	Bedford
Benton County	Benton
Bledsoe County	Bledsoe
Blount County	Blount
Alcoa City	Blount
Maryville City	Blount
Bradley County	Bradley
Cleveland City	Bradley
Campbell County	Campbell
Cannon County	Cannon
Carroll County	Carroll
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	Carroll
Huntingdon SSD	Carroll
McKenzie SSD	Carroll
South Carroll SSD	Carroll
West Carroll SSD	Carroll
Carter County	Carter
Elizabethton City	Carter
Cheatham County	Cheatham
Chester County	Chester
Claiborne County	Claiborne
Clay County	Clay
Cocke County	Cocke
Newport City	Cocke
Coffee County	Coffee
Manchester City	Coffee
Tullahoma City	Coffee
Crockett County	Crockett
Alamo City	Crockett
Bells City	Crockett
Cumberland County	Cumberland
Davidson County	Davidson
Decatur County	Decatur
DeKalb County	Dekalb
Dickson County	Dickson
Dyer County	Dyer
Dyersburg City	Dyer
Fayette County	Fayette
Fentress County	Fentress
Franklin SSD	Franklin
Humboldt City	Gibson
Milan SSD	Gibson
Trenton SSD	Gibson
Bradford SSD	Gibson
Gibson County SSD	Gibson
Giles County	Giles
Grainger County	Grainger
Greene County	Greene
Greeneville City	Greene
Grundy County	Grundy
Hamblen County	Hamblen
Hamilton County	Hamilton
Hancock County	Hancock
Hardeman County	Hardeman
Hardin County	Hardin
Hawkins County	Hawkins
Rogersville City	Hawkins
Haywood County	Haywood
Henderson County	Henderson
Lexington City	Henderson
Henry County	Henry
Paris SSD	Henry
Hickman County	Hickman
Houston County	Houston
Humphreys County	Humphreys
Jackson County	Jackson
Jefferson County	Jefferson
Johnson County	Johnson
Knox County	Knox
Lake County	Lake
Lauderdale County	Lauderdale
Lawrence County	Lawrence
Lewis County	Lewis
Lincoln County	Lincoln
Fayetteville City	Lincoln
Loudon County	Loudon
Lenoir City	Loudon
McMinn County	McMinn
Athens City	McMinn
Etowah City	McMinn
McNairy County	McNairy
Macon County	Macon
Madison County	Madison
Marion County	Marion
Richard City SSD	Marion
Marshall County	Marshall
Maury County	Maury
Meigs County	Meigs
Monroe County	Monroe
Sweetwater City	Monroe
Montgomery County	Montgomery
Moore County	Moore
Morgan County	Morgan

Table E-1b. (continued)

School System	County
Obion County	Obion
Union City	Obion
Overton County	Overton
Perry County	Perry
Pickett County	Pickett
Polk County	Polk
Putnam County	Putnam
Rhea County	Rhea
Dayton City	Rhea
Roane County	Roane
Robertson County	Robertson
Rutherford County	Rutherford
Murfreesboro City	Rutherford
Scott County	Scott
Oneida SSD	Scott
Sequatchie County	Sequatchie
Sevier County	Sevier
Shelby County	Shelby
Memphis City	Shelby
Smith County	Smith
Stewart County	Stewart
Sullivan County	Sullivan
Bristol City	Sullivan
Kingsport City	Sullivan
Sumner County	Sumner
Tipton County	Tipton
Trousdale County	Trousdale
Unicoi County	Unicoi
Union County	Union
Van Buren County	Van Buren
Warren County	Warren
Washington County	Washington
Johnson City	Washington
Wayne County	Wayne
Weakley County	Weakley
White County	White
Williamson County	Williamson
Franklin SSD	Williamson
Wilson County	Wilson
Lebanon SSD	Wilson

Table E-2. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools Infrastructure Needs by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students	Cost per Student
Anderson County	$ 7,114,312	6,805	$1,045
Clinton City	1,341,702	901	$1,489
Oak Ridge City	7,852,000	4,286	$1,832
Bedford County	159,900,000	7,042	$22,707
Benton County	4,452,200	2,460	$1,810
Bledsoe County	3,708,500	1,867	$1,987
Blount County	54,342,000	11,143	$4,877
Alcoa City	2,835,000	1,374	$2,063
Maryville City	24,953,000	4,595	$5,431
Bradley County	15,571,800	9,320	$1,671
Cleveland City	21,176,500	4,546	$4,658
Campbell County	17,560,000	6,067	$2,894
Cannon County	2,610,000	2,127	$1,227
Carroll County	400,000	6	$63,191
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	759	$0
Huntingdon SSD	1,179,591	1,277	$923
McKenzie SSD	107,581	1,325	$81
South Carroll SSD	1,200,000	410	$2,929
West Carroll SSD	150,000	1,065	$141
Carter County	7,036,500	5,980	$1,177
Elizabethton City	7,598,000	2,040	$3,724
Cheatham County	30,084,000	6,945	$4,332
Chester County	250,000	2,509	$100
Claiborne County	585,000	4,729	$124
Clay County	200,000	1,159	$173
Cocke County	200,000	4,727	$42
Newport City	0	700	$0
Coffee County	46,000,000	4,264	$10,789
Manchester City	15,200,000	1,269	$11,974
Tullahoma City	23,825,000	3,642	$6,541
Crockett County	50,000	1,737	$29
Alamo City	0	492	$0
Bells City	38,000	404	$94
Cumberland County	42,941,500	7,024	$6,113
Davidson County	417,372,597	70,089	$5,955
Decatur County	50,000	1,534	$33
DeKalb County	2,638,600	2,658	$993
Dickson County	634,900	8,039	$79
Dyer County	1,148,778	3,283	$350
Dyersburg City	3,355,500	3,548	$946
Fayette County	144,700	3,443	$42
Fentress County	1,175,000	2,299	$511
Franklin County	47,600,000	5,871	$8,108
Humboldt City	7,600,000	1,488	$5,107
Milan SSD	0	2,060	$0
Trenton SSD	2,280,000	1,422	$1,603
Bradford SSD	28,000	617	$45
Gibson County SSD	0	2,668	$0

Table E-2. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools Infrastructure Needs by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students	Cost per Student
Giles County	1,000,000	4,501	$222
Grainger County	19,870,000	3,330	$5,967
Greene County	1,414,748	7,071	$200
Greeneville City	470,000	2,701	$174
Grundy County	7,602,400	2,285	$3,327
Hamblen County	26,406,556	9,382	$2,814
Hamilton County	48,674,200	39,929	$1,219
Hancock County	396,000	1,014	$390
Hardeman County	100,000	4,373	$23
Hardin County	15,463,000	3,758	$4,115
Hawkins County	9,326,059	7,364	$1,267
Rogersville City	0	628	$0
Haywood County	4,371,800	3,494	$1,251
Henderson County	3,130,000	3,501	$894
Lexington City	8,000,000	1,004	$7,968
Henry County	1,135,000	3,176	$357
Paris SSD	0	1,523	$0
Hickman County	22,610,000	3,837	$5,893
Houston County	45,000	1,418	$32
Humphreys County	455,000	3,015	$151
Jackson County	266,000	1,649	$161
Jefferson County	45,079,030	7,156	$6,299
Johnson County	2,789,750	2,295	$1,216
Knox County	247,165,350	53,130	$4,652
Lake County	17,985,000	866	$20,757
Lauderdale County	4,800,000	4,484	$1,070
Lawrence County	0	6,690	$0
Lewis County	0	1,896	$0
Lincoln County	50,000	4,018	$12
Fayetteville City	0	977	$0
Loudon County	680,000	4,925	$138
Lenoir City	3,100,000	2,159	$1,436
McMinn County	295,000	5,787	$51
Athens City	7,798,500	1,696	$4,598
Etowah City	251,000	394	$637
McNairy County	160,000	4,192	$38
Macon County	10,743,000	3,651	$2,942
Madison County	38,899,910	13,654	$2,849
Marion County	25,141,000	4,046	$6,214
Richard City SSD	13,531,000	332	$40,735
Marshall County	7,000,000	4,856	$1,442
Maury County	42,333,000	11,285	$3,751
Meigs County	541,000	1,832	$295
Monroe County	6,725,000	5,291	$1,271
Sweetwater City	250,000	1,409	$177
Montgomery County	99,149,200	25,767	$3,848
Moore County	8,810,000	977	$9,019
Morgan County	0	3,246	$0

Table E-2. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools Infrastructure Needs by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Number of Students	Cost per Student
Obion County	4,550,000	4,057	$1,121
Union City	833,000	1,366	$610
Overton County	872,000	3,298	$264
Perry County	0	1,109	$0
Pickett County	120,000	692	$173
Polk County	2,965,000	2,533	$1,170
Putnam County	30,693,200	9,918	$3,095
Rhea County	2,915,000	3,940	$740
Dayton City	0	693	$0
Roane County	14,666,000	7,351	$1,995
Robertson County	67,978,200	9,974	$6,816
Rutherford County	169,584,946	31,002	$5,470
Murfreesboro City	29,900,000	6,029	$4,959
Scott County	27,922,851	2,641	$10,574
Oneida SSD	128,000	1,302	$98
Sequatchie County	3,586,000	2,012	$1,783
Sevier County	35,247,200	13,505	$2,610
Shelby County	237,688,285	44,868	$5,297
Memphis City	611,796,830	117,740	$5,196
Smith County	1,065,112	3,157	$337
Stewart County	9,180,000	2,142	$4,286
Sullivan County	17,386,270	12,396	$1,403
Bristol City	6,309,205	3,722	$1,695
Kingsport City	9,874,990	6,377	$1,549
Sumner County	93,745,708	24,437	$3,836
Tipton County	9,750,000	11,235	$868
Trousdale County	8,520,000	1,272	$6,699
Unicoi County	262,050	2,533	$103
Union County	1,290,000	3,128	$412
Van Buren County	0	764	$0
Warren County	12,456,800	6,131	$2,032
Washington County	66,436,000	8,916	$7,451
Johnson City	46,349,000	6,803	$6,813
Wayne County	1,300,000	2,495	$521
Weakley County	3,140,000	4,790	$656
White County	587,000	3,851	$152
Williamson County	291,243,400	23,616	$12,332
Franklin SSD	2,966,956	3,783	$784
Wilson County	21,025,000	12,932	$1,626
Lebanon SSD	196,000	3,034	$65
Statewide	**$ 3,583,032,767**	**921,520**	**$3,888**

Table E-3. Infrastructure Needs at Existing Public Schools
by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Anderson County	$ 7,114,312	$1,045
Clinton City	1,341,702	$1,489
Oak Ridge City	7,852,000	$1,832
Bedford County	125,500,000	$17,822
Benton County	4,452,200	$1,810
Bledsoe County	3,708,500	$1,987
Blount County	2,392,000	$215
Alcoa City	2,835,000	$2,063
Maryville City	2,953,000	$643
Bradley County	15,571,800	$1,671
Cleveland City	9,176,500	$2,019
Campbell County	60,000	$10
Cannon County	2,610,000	$1,227
Carroll County	400,000	$63,191
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	$0
Huntingdon SSD	1,179,591	$923
McKenzie SSD	107,581	$81
South Carroll SSD	1,200,000	$2,929
West Carroll SSD	150,000	$141
Carter County	1,536,500	$257
Elizabethton City	2,598,000	$1,273
Cheatham County	84,000	$12
Chester County	250,000	$100
Claiborne County	585,000	$124
Clay County	200,000	$173
Cocke County	200,000	$42
Newport City	0	$0
Coffee County	21,000,000	$4,925
Manchester City	15,200,000	$11,974
Tullahoma City	8,325,000	$2,286
Crockett County	50,000	$29
Alamo City	0	$0
Bells City	38,000	$94
Cumberland County	6,731,500	$958
Davidson County	336,827,597	$4,806
Decatur County	50,000	$33
DeKalb County	2,638,600	$993
Dickson County	634,900	$79
Dyer County	1,148,778	$350
Dyersburg City	3,355,500	$946
Fayette County	144,700	$42
Fentress County	1,175,000	$511
Franklin County	24,600,000	$4,190
Humboldt City	7,600,000	$5,107
Milan SSD	0	$0
Trenton SSD	2,000,000	$1,407
Bradford SSD	28,000	$45
Gibson County SSD	0	$0

Table E-3. Infrastructure Needs at Existing Public Schools by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Giles County	0	$0
Grainger County	320,000	$96
Greene County	1,414,748	$200
Greeneville City	470,000	$174
Grundy County	7,602,400	$3,327
Hamblen County	1,006,556	$107
Hamilton County	37,674,200	$944
Hancock County	396,000	$390
Hardeman County	100,000	$23
Hardin County	463,000	$123
Hawkins County	9,326,059	$1,267
Rogersville City	0	$0
Haywood County	4,371,800	$1,251
Henderson County	3,130,000	$894
Lexington City	0	$0
Henry County	635,000	$200
Paris SSD	0	$0
Hickman County	0	$0
Houston County	45,000	$32
Humphreys County	455,000	$151
Jackson County	266,000	$161
Jefferson County	5,079,030	$710
Johnson County	1,289,750	$562
Knox County	145,000,350	$2,729
Lake County	17,985,000	$20,757
Lauderdale County	4,800,000	$1,070
Lawrence County	0	$0
Lewis County	0	$0
Lincoln County	50,000	$12
Fayetteville City	0	$0
Loudon County	680,000	$138
Lenoir City	500,000	$232
McMinn County	295,000	$51
Athens City	7,548,500	$4,451
Etowah City	251,000	$637
McNairy County	160,000	$38
Macon County	2,243,000	$614
Madison County	26,899,910	$1,970
Marion County	10,641,000	$2,630
Richard City SSD	13,531,000	$40,735
Marshall County	0	$0
Maury County	100,000	$9
Meigs County	456,000	$249
Monroe County	75,000	$14
Sweetwater City	250,000	$177
Montgomery County	20,649,200	$801
Moore County	8,810,000	$9,019
Morgan County	0	$0

Table E-3. Infrastructure Needs at Existing Public Schools by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Estimated Cost	Cost per Student
Obion County	4,550,000	$1,121
Union City	833,000	$610
Overton County	872,000	$264
Perry County	0	$0
Pickett County	120,000	$173
Polk County	2,965,000	$1,170
Putnam County	30,693,200	$3,095
Rhea County	2,915,000	$740
Dayton City	0	$0
Roane County	10,666,000	$1,451
Robertson County	19,978,200	$2,003
Rutherford County	5,904,946	$190
Murfreesboro City	0	$0
Scott County	14,422,851	$5,462
Oneida SSD	128,000	$98
Sequatchie County	2,486,000	$1,236
Sevier County	3,397,200	$252
Shelby County	237,688,285	$5,297
Memphis City	611,796,830	$5,196
Smith County	1,065,112	$337
Stewart County	2,180,000	$1,018
Sullivan County	17,386,270	$1,403
Bristol City	6,309,205	$1,695
Kingsport City	9,874,990	$1,549
Sumner County	12,610,900	$516
Tipton County	750,000	$67
Trousdale County	20,000	$16
Unicoi County	262,050	$103
Union County	1,290,000	$412
Van Buren County	0	$0
Warren County	5,956,800	$972
Washington County	21,436,000	$2,404
Johnson City	18,849,000	$2,771
Wayne County	1,300,000	$521
Weakley County	3,140,000	$656
White County	587,000	$152
Williamson County	39,343,400	$1,666
Franklin SSD	2,966,956	$784
Wilson County	13,675,000	$1,057
Lebanon SSD	196,000	$65
Statewide	**$ 2,069,189,959**	**$2,245**

Table E-4. Schools in Less than Good Condition and Cost to Upgrade by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Schools In Less Than Good Condition		Other Schools with Upgrade Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent of Schools	Number	Percent of Schools	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	0	0.0%	17	100.0%	$ 5,645,312	$830
Clinton City	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	996,802	$1,107
Oak Ridge City	1	12.5%	7	87.5%	2,115,000	$493
Bedford County	1	8.3%	5	41.7%	124,000,000	$17,609
Benton County	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	4,275,000	$1,738
Bledsoe County	1	16.7%	3	50.0%	1,575,000	$844
Blount County	0	0.0%	6	31.6%	1,927,000	$173
Alcoa City	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	1,563,000	$1,137
Maryville City	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	1,348,000	$293
Bradley County	7	41.2%	10	58.8%	12,800,000	$1,373
Cleveland City	2	25.0%	5	62.5%	7,592,000	$1,670
Campbell County	2	12.5%	1	6.3%	50,000	$8
Cannon County	0	0.0%	5	71.4%	2,414,000	$1,135
Carroll County	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	250,000	$39,494
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	750,000	$587
McKenzie SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
South Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1,200,000	$2,929
West Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Carter County	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	1,250,000	$209
Elizabethton City	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	2,218,000	$1,087
Cheatham County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Chester County	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	200,000	$80
Claiborne County	0	0.0%	4	28.6%	460,000	$97
Clay County	1	20.0%	3	60.0%	180,000	$155
Cocke County	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	200,000	$42
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Coffee County	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	21,000,000	$4,925
Manchester City	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	15,200,000	$11,974
Tullahoma City	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	8,000,000	$2,196
Crockett County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Alamo City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Cumberland County	1	10.0%	2	20.0%	6,660,000	$948
Davidson County	40	31.0%	85	65.9%	330,922,597	$4,721
Decatur County	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	50,000	$33
DeKalb County	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	2,205,000	$830
Dickson County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Dyer County	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	830,000	$253
Dyersburg City	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	3,288,000	$927
Fayette County	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Fentress County	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	750,000	$326
Franklin County	0	0.0%	3	25.0%	24,600,000	$4,190
Humboldt City	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	6,650,000	$4,469
Milan SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,000,000	$1,407
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0

Table E-4. Schools in Less than Good Condition and Cost to Upgrade by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

School System	Schools In Less Than Good Condition		Other Schools with Upgrade Needs		Estimated Cost	
	Number	Percent of Schools	Number	Percent of Schools	Total	Per Student
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Grainger County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Greene County	1	6.3%	9	56.3%	1,168,378	$165
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Grundy County	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	6,765,000	$2,961
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	80,000	$9
Hamilton County	11	13.8%	40	50.0%	33,285,500	$834
Hancock County	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	396,000	$390
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	100,000	$23
Hardin County	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	400,000	$106
Hawkins County	1	5.9%	7	41.2%	5,386,000	$731
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	3,875,000	$1,109
Henderson County	1	10.0%	6	60.0%	2,515,000	$718
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Henry County	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	275,000	$87
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Houston County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Jackson County	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	50,000	$30
Jefferson County	0	0.0%	4	36.4%	4,065,000	$568
Johnson County	0	0.0%	5	71.4%	705,000	$307
Knox County	46	52.3%	42	47.7%	112,988,500	$2,127
Lake County	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	17,729,000	$20,462
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	4,800,000	$1,070
Lawrence County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lincoln County	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Loudon County	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	80,000	$16
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	500,000	$232
McMinn County	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	270,000	$47
Athens City	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	6,300,000	$3,714
Etowah City	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	226,000	$574
McNairy County	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	60,000	$14
Macon County	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	2,175,000	$596
Madison County	2	6.9%	5	17.2%	25,450,000	$1,864
Marion County	3	33.3%	4	44.4%	10,135,000	$2,505
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	12,210,000	$36,758
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Maury County	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	100,000	$9
Meigs County	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	136,000	$74
Monroe County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sweetwater City	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	200,000	$142
Montgomery County	1	3.3%	13	43.3%	9,790,000	$380
Moore County	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	8,810,000	$9,019
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0

Table E-4. Schools in Less than Good Condition and Cost to Upgrade by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

School System	Schools In Less Than Good Condition		Other Schools with Upgrade Needs		Estimated Cost	
	Number	Percent of Schools	Number	Percent of Schools	Total	Per Student
Obion County	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	2,750,000	$678
Union City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Overton County	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	720,000	$218
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Pickett County	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	100,000	$144
Polk County	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	2,670,000	$1,054
Putnam County	2	11.1%	16	88.9%	24,707,200	$2,491
Rhea County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Roane County	0	0.0%	8	44.4%	10,400,000	$1,415
Robertson County	0	0.0%	2	12.5%	17,800,000	$1,785
Rutherford County	0	0.0%	8	20.5%	1,255,000	$40
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Scott County	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	6,735,000	$2,551
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sequatchie County	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1,945,000	$967
Sevier County	0	0.0%	6	25.0%	3,047,200	$226
Shelby County	0	0.0%	47	100.0%	236,869,750	$5,279
Memphis City	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Smith County	2	16.7%	3	25.0%	840,000	$266
Stewart County	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	2,100,000	$981
Sullivan County	1	3.4%	7	24.1%	1,860,000	$150
Bristol City	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	5,090,705	$1,368
Kingsport City	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	8,900,000	$1,396
Sumner County	3	7.1%	9	21.4%	9,387,000	$384
Tipton County	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	750,000	$67
Trousdale County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Unicoi County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Union County	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	250,000	$80
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Warren County	2	18.2%	7	63.6%	5,605,000	$914
Washington County	1	7.1%	1	7.1%	6,600,000	$740
Johnson City	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	1,982,000	$291
Wayne County	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	1,000,000	$401
Weakley County	0	0.0%	6	54.5%	2,850,000	$595
White County	0	0.0%	3	33.3%	465,000	$121
Williamson County	1	2.9%	13	38.2%	31,405,000	$1,330
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Wilson County	0	0.0%	4	21.1%	12,175,000	$941
Lebanon SSD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	$0
Statewide	**156**	**9.2%**	**551**	**32.6%**	**$ 1,266,448,944**	**$1,374**

Table E-5. Facilities Needs Created by the Education Improvement Act Class-size Mandate at Existing and New Schools by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Existing Schools Reporting Needs		Estimated Compliance Costs			
School System	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	0	0.0%	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$0
Clinton City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Oak Ridge City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Bedford County	1	8.3%	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	$142
Benton County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Bledsoe County	2	33.3%	1,750,000	0	1,750,000	$938
Blount County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Alcoa City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Maryville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Bradley County	2	11.8%	920,000	0	920,000	$99
Cleveland City	1	12.5%	720,000	0	720,000	$158
Campbell County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Cannon County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Carroll County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
McKenzie SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
South Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
West Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Carter County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Elizabethton City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Cheatham County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Chester County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Claiborne County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Clay County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Cocke County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Coffee County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Tullahoma City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Crockett County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Alamo City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Cumberland County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Davidson County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
DeKalb County	1	20.0%	353,600	0	353,600	$133
Dickson County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Dyer County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Dyersburg City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Fayette County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Fentress County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Franklin County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Humboldt City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Milan SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0

Table E-5. Facilities Needs Created by the Education Improvement Act Class-size Mandate at Existing and New Schools by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Existing Schools Reporting Needs		Estimated Compliance Costs			
School System	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Grainger County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Greene County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Grundy County	1	14.3%	500,000	0	500,000	$219
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Hamilton County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Hardin County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Hawkins County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Henderson County	2	20.0%	350,000	0	350,000	$100
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Henry County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Houston County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Jackson County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Jefferson County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Johnson County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Knox County	1	1.1%	75,000	0	75,000	$1
Lake County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Lawrence County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Lincoln County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Loudon County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
McMinn County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Athens City	1	20.0%	600,000	0	600,000	$354
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
McNairy County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Macon County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Madison County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Marion County	1	11.1%	50,000	0	50,000	$12
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	630,000	0	630,000	$1,897
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Meigs County	1	25.0%	90,000	0	90,000	$49
Monroe County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Sweetwater City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Montgomery County	7	23.3%	10,600,000	0	10,600,000	$411
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0

Table E-5. Facilities Needs Created by the Education Improvement Act Class-size Mandate at Existing and New Schools by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Existing Schools Reporting Needs		Estimated Compliance Costs			
School System	Number	Percent	Existing Schools	New Schools	Total	Per Student
Obion County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Union City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Overton County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Pickett County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Polk County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Putnam County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Rhea County	2	33.3%	630,000	0	630,000	$160
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Roane County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Rutherford County	6	15.4%	395,000	3,985,888	4,380,888	$141
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	18,332,565	18,332,565	$3,041
Scott County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Sequatchie County	1	33.3%	330,000	0	330,000	$164
Sevier County	1	4.2%	350,000	0	350,000	$26
Shelby County	1	2.1%	240,000	0	240,000	$5
Memphis City	13	7.0%	6,676,250	0	6,676,250	$57
Smith County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Sullivan County	6	20.7%	11,475,000	0	11,475,000	$926
Bristol City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Kingsport City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Sumner County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Tipton County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Trousdale County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Unicoi County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Union County	3	42.9%	900,000	0	900,000	$288
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Warren County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Washington County	2	14.3%	6,250,000	0	6,250,000	$701
Johnson City	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Wayne County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Weakley County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
White County	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Williamson County	1	2.9%	500,000	0	500,000	$21
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Wilson County	1	5.3%	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	$116
Lebanon SSD	0	0.0%	0	0	0	$0
Statewide	**59**	**3.5%**	**$ 46,884,850**	**$ 22,318,453**	**$ 69,203,303**	**$75**

Table E-6. State Mandate Compliance Needs Other than Education Improvement Act by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five Year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	0	0.0%	$ 0	$0
Clinton City	1	33.3%	250,000	$278
Oak Ridge City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Bedford County	1	8.3%	500,000	$71
Benton County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Bledsoe County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Blount County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Alcoa City	1	33.3%	700,000	$509
Maryville City	1	14.3%	75,000	$16
Bradley County	3	17.6%	200,000	$21
Cleveland City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Campbell County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Cannon County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Carroll County	1	50.0%	50,000	$7,899
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
McKenzie SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
South Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
West Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Carter County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Elizabethton City	1	20.0%	120,000	$59
Cheatham County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Chester County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Claiborne County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Clay County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Cocke County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Coffee County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Tullahoma City	5	71.4%	325,000	$89
Crockett County	1	20.0%	50,000	$29
Alamo City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Cumberland County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Davidson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	$0
DeKalb County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Dickson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Dyer County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Dyersburg City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Fayette County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Fentress County	2	33.3%	200,000	$87
Franklin County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Humboldt City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Milan SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0

Table E-6. State Mandate Compliance Needs Other than Education Improvement Act by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five Year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Grainger County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Greene County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Grundy County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hamilton County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hardin County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hawkins County	8	47.1%	2,468,000	$335
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Henderson County	1	10.0%	50,000	$14
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Henry County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Houston County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Jackson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Jefferson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Johnson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Knox County	2	2.3%	385,000	$7
Lake County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lawrence County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lincoln County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Loudon County	1	11.1%	600,000	$122
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	$0
McMinn County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Athens City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	$0
McNairy County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Macon County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Madison County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Marion County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Richard City SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Meigs County	1	25.0%	50,000	$27
Monroe County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sweetwater City	1	25.0%	50,000	$35
Montgomery County	3	10.0%	210,000	$8
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	$0

Table E-6. State Mandate Compliance Needs Other than Education Improvement Act by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five Year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Schools with State Mandate Needs Other than EIA		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Obion County	1	12.5%	1,800,000	$444
Union City	1	33.3%	760,000	$556
Overton County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Pickett County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Polk County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Putnam County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Rhea County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Roane County	3	16.7%	201,000	$27
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Rutherford County	39	100.0%	150,000	$5
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Scott County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sequatchie County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sevier County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Shelby County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Memphis City	41	22.0%	2,852,441	$24
Smith County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sullivan County	9	31.0%	555,000	$45
Bristol City	8	100.0%	691,000	$186
Kingsport City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sumner County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Tipton County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Trousdale County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Unicoi County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Union County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Warren County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Washington County	9	64.3%	5,120,000	$574
Johnson City	1	10.0%	16,000,000	$2,352
Wayne County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Weakley County	0	0.0%	0	$0
White County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Williamson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Wilson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lebanon SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Statewide	**146**	**8.6%**	**$ 34,412,441**	**$37**

Table E-7. Federal Mandate Compliance Needs by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Schools with Federal Mandate Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	0	0.0%	$ 0	$0
Clinton City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Oak Ridge City	4	50.0%	658,000	$154
Bedford County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Benton County	2	25.0%	100,000	$41
Bledsoe County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Blount County	1	5.3%	100,000	$9
Alcoa City	1	33.3%	470,000	$342
Maryville City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Bradley County	4	23.5%	420,000	$45
Cleveland City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Campbell County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Cannon County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Carroll County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
McKenzie SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
South Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
West Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Carter County	2	11.8%	270,000	$45
Elizabethton City	1	20.0%	260,000	$127
Cheatham County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Chester County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Claiborne County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Clay County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Cocke County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Coffee County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Tullahoma City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Crockett County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Alamo City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Bells City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Cumberland County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Davidson County	27	20.9%	5,901,000	$84
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	$0
DeKalb County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Dickson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Dyer County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Dyersburg City	1	25.0%	50,000	$14
Fayette County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Fentress County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Franklin County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Humboldt City	2	50.0%	600,000	$403
Milan SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Bradford SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0

Table E-7. Federal Mandate Compliance Needs by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Schools with Federal Mandate Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Grainger County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Greene County	1	6.3%	76,550	$11
Greeneville City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Grundy County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hamblen County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hamilton County	11	13.8%	2,350,000	$59
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hardin County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hawkins County	3	17.6%	172,500	$23
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Haywood County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Henderson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Henry County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Houston County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Humphreys County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Jackson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Jefferson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Johnson County	2	28.6%	414,000	$180
Knox County	1	1.1%	63,000	$1
Lake County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lawrence County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lincoln County	1	11.1%	50,000	$12
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Loudon County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	$0
McMinn County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Athens City	1	20.0%	167,000	$98
Etowah City	0	0.0%	0	$0
McNairy County	1	12.5%	100,000	$24
Macon County	1	14.3%	50,000	$14
Madison County	19	65.5%	1,400,000	$103
Marion County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Richard City SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Meigs County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Monroe County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sweetwater City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Montgomery County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	$0

Table E-7. Federal Mandate Compliance Needs by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Schools with Federal Mandate Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Obion County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Union City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Overton County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Pickett County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Polk County	1	14.3%	50,000	$20
Putnam County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Rhea County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Roane County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Robertson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Rutherford County	14	35.9%	3,335,433	$108
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Scott County	3	42.9%	600,000	$227
Oneida SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sequatchie County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sevier County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Shelby County	3	6.4%	533,295	$12
Memphis City	38	20.4%	12,732,540	$108
Smith County	1	8.3%	68,000	$22
Stewart County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sullivan County	13	44.8%	2,070,270	$167
Bristol City	2	25.0%	125,000	$34
Kingsport City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Sumner County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Tipton County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Trousdale County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Unicoi County	3	50.0%	262,050	$103
Union County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Warren County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Washington County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Johnson City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Wayne County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Weakley County	0	0.0%	0	$0
White County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Williamson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Franklin SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Wilson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lebanon SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Statewide	**164**	**100.0%**	**$ 33,448,638**	**$36**

Table E-8. State Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandates and by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

School System	State Mandate Costs		Federal Mandate Costs			
	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Asbestos	ADA	Underground Storage Tanks	Lead
Anderson County	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	0	250,000	0	0	0	0
Oak Ridge City	0	0	658,000	0	0	0
Bedford County	1,000,000	500,000	0	0	0	0
Benton County	0	0	0	100,000	0	0
Bledsoe County	1,750,000	0	0	0	0	0
Blount County	0	0	100,000	0	0	0
Alcoa City	0	700,000	0	470,000	0	0
Maryville City	0	75,000	0	0	0	0
Bradley County	920,000	200,000	420,000	0	0	0
Cleveland City	720,000	0	0	0	0	0
Campbell County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannon County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll County	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
McKenzie SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carroll SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Carroll SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carter County	0	0	0	270,000	0	0
Elizabethton City	0	120,000	0	260,000	0	0
Cheatham County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chester County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claiborne County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocke County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tullahoma City	0	325,000	0	0	0	0
Crockett County	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Alamo City	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E-8. State Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandates and by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	State Mandate Costs		Federal Mandate Costs			
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Asbestos	ADA	Underground Storage Tanks	Lead
Bells City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davidson County	0	0	0	5,901,000	0	0
Decatur County	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeKalb County	353,600	0	0	0	0	0
Dickson County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyer County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyersburg City	0	0	0	50,000	0	0
Fayette County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fentress County	0	200,000	0	0	0	0
Franklin County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt City	0	0	0	600,000	0	0
Milan SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trenton SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradford SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gibson County SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giles County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grainger County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene County	0	0	76,550	0	0	0
Greeneville City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grundy County	500,000	0	0	0	0	0
Hamblen County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton County	0	0	1,700,000	650,000	0	0
Hancock County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardeman County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkins County	0	2,468,000	50,000	122,500	0	0
Rogersville City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haywood County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson County	350,000	50,000	0	0	0	0
Lexington City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry County	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E-8. State Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandates and by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	State Mandate Costs		Federal Mandate Costs			
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Asbestos	ADA	Underground Storage Tanks	Lead
Paris SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hickman County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humphreys County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson County	0	0	75,000	339,000	0	0
Knox County	75,000	385,000	63,000	0	0	0
Lake County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lauderdale County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln County	0	0	0	50,000	0	0
Fayetteville City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loudon County	0	600,000	0	0	0	0
Lenoir City	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMinn County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Athens City	600,000	0	0	167,000	0	0
Etowah City	0	0	0	0	0	0
McNairy County	0	0	0	100,000	0	0
Macon County	0	0	50,000	0	0	0
Madison County	0	0	950,000	400,000	50,000	0
Marion County	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Richard City SSD	630,000	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maury County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meigs County	90,000	50,000	0	0	0	0
Monroe County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater City	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Montgomery County	10,600,000	210,000	0	0	0	0
Moore County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan County	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E-8. State Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandates and by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	State Mandate Costs		Federal Mandate Costs			
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Asbestos	ADA	Underground Storage Tanks	Lead
Obion County	0	1,800,000	0	0	0	0
Union City	0	760,000	0	0	0	0
Overton County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perry County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pickett County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polk County	0	0	50,000	0	0	0
Putnam County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhea County	630,000	0	0	0	0	0
Dayton City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roane County	0	201,000	0	0	0	0
Robertson County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rutherford County	4,380,888	150,000	3,335,433	0	0	0
Murfreesboro City	18,332,565	0	0	0	0	0
Scott County	0	0	0	600,000	0	0
Oneida SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sequatchie County	330,000	0	0	0	0	0
Sevier County	350,000	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby County	240,000	0	233,295	300,000	0	0
Memphis City	6,676,250	2,852,441	4,350,000	8,382,540	0	0
Smith County	0	0	0	68,000	0	0
Stewart County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan County	11,475,000	555,000	1,670,270	400,000	0	0
Bristol City	0	691,000	0	125,000	0	0
Kingsport City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumner County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tipton County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trousdale County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unicoi County	0	0	262,050	0	0	0
Union County	900,000	0	0	0	0	0
Van Buren County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	6,250,000	5,120,000	0	0	0	0

Table E-8. State Mandate Compliance Needs by Type of Mandates and by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	State Mandate Costs		Federal Mandate Costs			
School System	EIA (New & Existing Schools)	Fire Codes	Asbestos	ADA	Underground Storage Tanks	Lead
Johnson City	0	16,000,000	0	0	0	0
Wayne County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weakley County	0	0	0	0	0	0
White County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williamson County	500,000	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson County	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon SSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide	**$ 69,203,303**	**$ 34,412,441**	**$ 14,043,598**	**$ 19,355,040**	**$ 50,000**	**$ 0**

Table E-9. Technology Needs by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Anderson County	17	100.0%	$ 1,469,000	$216
Clinton City	3	100.0%	94,900	$105
Oak Ridge City	8	100.0%	5,079,000	$1,185
Bedford County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Benton County	4	50.0%	77,200	$31
Bledsoe County	4	66.7%	383,500	$205
Blount County	8	42.1%	365,000	$33
Alcoa City	3	100.0%	102,000	$74
Maryville City	7	100.0%	1,530,000	$333
Bradley County	15	88.2%	1,231,800	$132
Cleveland City	3	37.5%	864,500	$190
Campbell County	2	12.5%	10,000	$2
Cannon County	5	71.4%	196,000	$92
Carroll County	1	50.0%	100,000	$15,798
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Huntingdon SSD	3	100.0%	429,591	$336
McKenzie SSD	3	100.0%	107,581	$81
South Carroll SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
West Carroll SSD	2	66.7%	150,000	$141
Carter County	1	5.9%	16,500	$3
Elizabethton City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Cheatham County	8	61.5%	84,000	$12
Chester County	1	16.7%	50,000	$20
Claiborne County	5	35.7%	125,000	$26
Clay County	2	40.0%	20,000	$17
Cocke County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Newport City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Coffee County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Manchester City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Tullahoma City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Crockett County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Alamo City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Bells City	1	100.0%	38,000	$94
Cumberland County	3	30.0%	71,500	$10
Davidson County	1	0.8%	4,000	$0
Decatur County	0	0.0%	0	$0
DeKalb County	3	60.0%	80,000	$30
Dickson County	7	50.0%	634,900	$79
Dyer County	7	87.5%	318,778	$97
Dyersburg City	2	50.0%	17,500	$5
Fayette County	3	30.0%	144,700	$42
Fentress County	5	83.3%	225,000	$98
Franklin County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Humboldt City	4	100.0%	350,000	$235
Milan SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Trenton SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Bradford SSD	1	50.0%	28,000	$45
Gibson County SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0

Table E-9. Technology Needs by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Giles County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Grainger County	6	85.7%	320,000	$96
Greene County	16	100.0%	169,820	$24
Greeneville City	7	100.0%	470,000	$174
Grundy County	7	100.0%	337,400	$148
Hamblen County	15	75.0%	926,556	$99
Hamilton County	65	81.3%	2,038,700	$51
Hancock County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hardeman County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hardin County	3	30.0%	63,000	$17
Hawkins County	17	100.0%	1,299,559	$176
Rogersville City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Haywood County	2	28.6%	496,800	$142
Henderson County	5	50.0%	215,000	$61
Lexington City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Henry County	1	16.7%	360,000	$113
Paris SSD	0	0.0%	0	$0
Hickman County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Houston County	1	20.0%	45,000	$32
Humphreys County	5	71.4%	455,000	$151
Jackson County	3	60.0%	216,000	$131
Jefferson County	10	90.9%	1,014,030	$142
Johnson County	4	57.1%	170,750	$74
Knox County	83	94.3%	31,488,850	$593
Lake County	3	100.0%	256,000	$295
Lauderdale County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lawrence County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lewis County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lincoln County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Fayetteville City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Loudon County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lenoir City	0	0.0%	0	$0
McMinn County	1	11.1%	25,000	$4
Athens City	4	80.0%	481,500	$284
Etowah City	1	100.0%	25,000	$63
McNairy County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Macon County	2	28.6%	18,000	$5
Madison County	1	3.4%	49,910	$4
Marion County	5	55.6%	456,000	$113
Richard City SSD	1	100.0%	691,000	$2,080
Marshall County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Maury County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Meigs County	4	100.0%	180,000	$98
Monroe County	3	27.3%	75,000	$14
Sweetwater City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Montgomery County	6	20.0%	49,200	$2
Moore County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Morgan County	0	0.0%	0	$0

Table E-9. Technology Needs by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Schools with Technology Needs		Estimated Cost	
School System	Number	Percent	Total	Per Student
Obion County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Union City	1	33.3%	73,000	$53
Overton County	7	77.8%	152,000	$46
Perry County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Pickett County	1	50.0%	20,000	$29
Polk County	5	71.4%	245,000	$97
Putnam County	18	100.0%	5,986,000	$604
Rhea County	4	66.7%	2,285,000	$580
Dayton City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Roane County	2	11.1%	65,000	$9
Robertson County	16	100.0%	2,178,200	$218
Rutherford County	29	74.4%	769,513	$25
Murfreesboro City	0	0.0%	0	$0
Scott County	6	85.7%	7,087,851	$2,684
Oneida SSD	3	100.0%	128,000	$98
Sequatchie County	3	100.0%	211,000	$105
Sevier County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Shelby County	3	6.4%	45,240	$1
Memphis City	174	93.5%	589,535,599	$5,007
Smith County	11	91.7%	157,112	$50
Stewart County	2	50.0%	80,000	$37
Sullivan County	28	96.6%	1,426,000	$115
Bristol City	6	75.0%	402,500	$108
Kingsport City	11	100.0%	974,990	$153
Sumner County	36	85.7%	3,223,900	$132
Tipton County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Trousdale County	1	33.3%	20,000	$16
Unicoi County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Union County	1	14.3%	140,000	$45
Van Buren County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Warren County	9	81.8%	351,800	$57
Washington County	13	92.9%	3,466,000	$389
Johnson City	10	100.0%	867,000	$127
Wayne County	2	25.0%	300,000	$120
Weakley County	2	18.2%	290,000	$61
White County	5	55.6%	122,000	$32
Williamson County	27	79.4%	7,438,400	$315
Franklin SSD	8	100.0%	2,966,956	$784
Wilson County	0	0.0%	0	$0
Lebanon SSD	5	100.0%	196,000	$65
Statewide	**872**	**51.6%**	**$ 687,995,086**	**$747**

Table E-10. New School Construction and System-wide Need by School System
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Estimated Cost	
School System	**New School Construction**	**System-wide Needs**
Anderson County	$ 0	$ 0
Clinton City	0	0
Oak Ridge City	0	0
Bedford County	34,400,000	0
Benton County	0	0
Bledsoe County	0	0
Blount County	51,950,000	0
Alcoa City	0	0
Maryville City	22,000,000	0
Bradley County	0	0
Cleveland City	12,000,000	0
Campbell County	17,500,000	0
Cannon County	0	0
Carroll County	0	0
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	0	0
Huntingdon SSD	0	0
McKenzie SSD	0	0
South Carroll SSD	0	0
West Carroll SSD	0	0
Carter County	5,500,000	0
Elizabethton City	0	5,000,000
Cheatham County	30,000,000	0
Chester County	0	0
Claiborne County	0	0
Clay County	0	0
Cocke County	0	0
Newport City	0	0
Coffee County	25,000,000	0
Manchester City	0	0
Tullahoma City	15,500,000	0
Crockett County	0	0
Alamo City	0	0
Bells City	0	0
Cumberland County	36,210,000	0
Davidson County	80,545,000	0
Decatur County	0	0
DeKalb County	0	0
Dickson County	0	0
Dyer County	0	0
Dyersburg City	0	0
Fayette County	0	0
Fentress County	0	0
Franklin County	23,000,000	0
Humboldt City	0	0
Milan SSD	0	0
Trenton SSD	0	280,000
Bradford SSD	0	0
Gibson County SSD	0	0

Table E-10. New School Construction and System-wide Need by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Estimated Cost	
School System	**New School Construction**	**System-wide Needs**
Giles County	0	1,000,000
Grainger County	18,700,000	850,000
Greene County	0	0
Greeneville City	0	0
Grundy County	0	0
Hamblen County	25,000,000	400,000
Hamilton County	11,000,000	0
Hancock County	0	0
Hardeman County	0	0
Hardin County	15,000,000	0
Hawkins County	0	0
Rogersville City	0	0
Haywood County	0	0
Henderson County	0	0
Lexington City	8,000,000	0
Henry County	0	500,000
Paris SSD	0	0
Hickman County	22,610,000	0
Houston County	0	0
Humphreys County	0	0
Jackson County	0	0
Jefferson County	40,000,000	0
Johnson County	0	1,500,000
Knox County	102,165,000	0
Lake County	0	0
Lauderdale County	0	0
Lawrence County	0	0
Lewis County	0	0
Lincoln County	0	0
Fayetteville City	0	0
Loudon County	0	0
Lenoir City	2,600,000	0
McMinn County	0	0
Athens City	0	250,000
Etowah City	0	0
McNairy County	0	0
Macon County	8,000,000	500,000
Madison County	12,000,000	0
Marion County	14,500,000	0
Richard City SSD	0	0
Marshall County	7,000,000	0
Maury County	37,233,000	5,000,000
Meigs County	0	85,000
Monroe County	6,650,000	0
Sweetwater City	0	0
Montgomery County	78,500,000	0
Moore County	0	0
Morgan County	0	0

Table E-10. New School Construction and System-wide Need by School System *(continued)*
Total Estimated Cost and Cost per Student—*Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009*

	Estimated Cost	
School System	**New School Construction**	**System-wide Needs**
Obion County	0	0
Union City	0	0
Overton County	0	0
Perry County	0	0
Pickett County	0	0
Polk County	0	0
Putnam County	0	0
Rhea County	0	0
Dayton City	0	0
Roane County	4,000,000	0
Robertson County	48,000,000	0
Rutherford County	163,500,000	180,000
Murfreesboro City	29,900,000	0
Scott County	13,500,000	0
Oneida SSD	0	0
Sequatchie County	0	1,100,000
Sevier County	31,850,000	0
Shelby County	0	0
Memphis City	0	0
Smith County	0	0
Stewart County	7,000,000	0
Sullivan County	0	0
Bristol City	0	0
Kingsport City	0	0
Sumner County	81,134,808	0
Tipton County	9,000,000	0
Trousdale County	8,500,000	0
Unicoi County	0	0
Union County	0	0
Van Buren County	0	0
Warren County	6,500,000	0
Washington County	45,000,000	0
Johnson City	27,500,000	0
Wayne County	0	0
Weakley County	0	0
White County	0	0
Williamson County	251,900,000	0
Franklin SSD	0	0
Wilson County	7,350,000	0
Lebanon SSD	0	0
Statewide	**$ 1,497,197,808**	**$ 16,645,000**

Table E-11. Permanent Classrooms, Portable Classrooms, and Number in Less Than Good Condition by School System

Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Classrooms	Permanent Classrooms	Percent Permanent	Permanent in Less Than Good Condition	Portable Classrooms	Percent Portable	Portable in Less Than Good Condition	Project Count
Anderson County	514	514	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	17
Clinton City	78	78	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	3
Oak Ridge City	330	322	97.6%	7	8	2.4%	6	8
Bedford County	327	321	98.2%	38	6	1.8%	0	12
Benton County	173	169	97.7%	0	4	2.3%	0	8
Bledsoe County	98	91	92.9%	12	7	7.1%	0	6
Blount County	663	610	92.0%	0	53	8.0%	0	19
Alcoa City	98	98	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	3
Maryville City	267	264	98.9%	0	3	1.1%	0	7
Bradley County	442	430	97.3%	82	12	2.7%	6	17
Cleveland City	236	236	100.0%	65	0	0.0%	0	8
Campbell County	415	397	95.7%	53	18	4.3%	0	16
Cannon County	144	125	86.8%	0	19	13.2%	0	7
Carroll County	20	20	100.0%	10	0	0.0%	0	2
Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	54	54	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	2
Huntingdon SSD	98	98	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	3
McKenzie SSD	89	89	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	3
South Carroll SSD	24	24	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	1
West Carroll SSD	79	78	98.7%	0	1	1.3%	0	3
Carter County	391	351	89.8%	0	40	10.2%	0	17
Elizabethton City	101	99	98.0%	0	2	2.0%	0	5
Cheatham County	448	441	98.4%	0	7	1.6%	0	13
Chester County	131	126	96.2%	0	5	3.8%	0	6
Claiborne County	353	348	98.6%	0	5	1.4%	0	14
Clay County	79	67	84.8%	0	12	15.2%	0	5
Cocke County	281	271	96.4%	0	10	3.6%	0	12
Newport City	62	62	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	1
Coffee County	233	212	91.0%	0	21	9.0%	0	8
Manchester City	71	65	91.5%	0	6	8.5%	0	3
Tullahoma City	155	154	99.4%	18	1	0.6%	1	7
Crockett County	108	108	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	5
Alamo City	42	42	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	1

Table E-11. Permanent Classrooms, Portable Classrooms, and Number in Less Than Good Condition by School System *(continued)*
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Classrooms	Permanent Classrooms	Percent Permanent	Permanent in Less Than Good Condition	Portable Classrooms	Percent Portable	Portable in Less Than Good Condition	Project Count
Bells City	33	33	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	1
Cumberland County	344	334	97.1%	0	10	2.9%	0	10
Davidson County	5,056	4,694	92.8%	1,217	362	7.2%	45	129
Decatur County	106	104	98.1%	0	2	1.9%	0	4
DeKalb County	164	162	98.8%	0	2	1.2%	0	5
Dickson County	426	412	96.7%	0	14	3.3%	0	14
Dyer County	224	199	88.8%	0	25	11.2%	0	8
Dyersburg City	245	245	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	4
Fayette County	357	275	77.0%	0	82	23.0%	0	10
Fentress County	145	140	96.6%	0	5	3.4%	0	6
Franklin County	368	361	98.1%	0	7	1.9%	0	12
Humboldt City	109	109	100.0%	20	0	0.0%	0	4
Milan SSD	148	147	99.3%	0	1	0.7%	0	3
Trenton SSD	91	91	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	3
Bradford SSD	35	29	82.9%	0	6	17.1%	0	2
Gibson County SSD	137	134	97.8%	0	3	2.2%	0	7
Giles County	285	282	98.9%	0	3	1.1%	0	8
Grainger County	206	202	98.1%	0	4	1.9%	0	7
Greene County	402	390	97.0%	11	12	3.0%	0	16
Greeneville City	184	184	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	7
Grundy County	141	131	92.9%	43	10	7.1%	10	7
Hamblen County	484	480	99.2%	0	4	0.8%	0	20
Hamilton County	2,484	2,361	95.0%	199	123	5.0%	11	80
Hancock County	68	68	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	2
Hardeman County	288	280	97.2%	0	8	2.8%	0	9
Hardin County	249	225	90.4%	0	24	9.6%	0	10
Hawkins County	423	412	97.4%	22	11	2.6%	0	17
Rogersville City	45	45	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	1
Haywood County	258	252	97.7%	0	6	2.3%	0	7
Henderson County	222	212	95.5%	17	10	4.5%	0	10
Lexington City	94	94	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	2
Henry County	208	208	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	6

Table E-11. Permanent Classrooms, Portable Classrooms, and Number in Less Than Good Condition by School System *(continued)*

Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Classrooms	Permanent Classrooms	Percent Permanent	Permanent in Less Than Good Condition	Portable Classrooms	Percent Portable	Portable in Less Than Good Condition	Project Count
Paris SSD	98	98	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	3
Hickman County	234	234	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	7
Houston County	87	87	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	5
Humphreys County	233	233	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	7
Jackson County	128	126	98.4%	0	2	1.6%	0	5
Jefferson County	412	369	89.6%	0	43	10.4%	0	11
Johnson County	136	136	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	7
Knox County	3,010	2,869	95.3%	905	141	4.7%	79	88
Lake County	70	70	100.0%	18	0	0.0%	0	3
Lauderdale County	300	300	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	7
Lawrence County	417	388	93.0%	0	29	7.0%	0	13
Lewis County	174	172	98.9%	0	2	1.1%	0	4
Lincoln County	268	262	97.8%	0	6	2.2%	0	9
Fayetteville City	74	74	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	3
Loudon County	248	246	99.2%	0	2	0.8%	0	9
Lenoir City	106	105	99.1%	0	1	0.9%	0	3
McMinn County	275	241	87.6%	0	34	12.4%	0	9
Athens City	83	83	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	5
Etowah City	28	28	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	1
McNairy County	268	265	98.9%	0	3	1.1%	0	8
Macon County	191	183	95.8%	0	8	4.2%	0	7
Madison County	968	925	95.6%	39	43	4.4%	0	29
Marion County	234	231	98.7%	71	3	1.3%	0	9
Richard City SSD	23	22	95.7%	14	1	4.3%	0	1
Marshall County	312	293	93.9%	0	19	6.1%	0	9
Maury County	757	739	97.6%	0	18	2.4%	0	18
Meigs County	110	103	93.6%	0	7	6.4%	0	4
Monroe County	289	279	96.5%	0	10	3.5%	0	11
Sweetwater City	105	101	96.2%	0	4	3.8%	0	4
Montgomery County	1,192	1,140	95.6%	55	52	4.4%	0	30
Moore County	65	64	98.5%	0	1	1.5%	0	2
Morgan County	219	219	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	8

Table E-11. Permanent Classrooms, Portable Classrooms, and Number in Less Than Good Condition by School System *(continued)*
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Classrooms	Permanent Classrooms	Percent Permanent	Permanent in Less Than Good Condition	Portable Classrooms	Percent Portable	Portable in Less Than Good Condition	Project Count
Obion County	241	241	100.0%	29	0	0.0%	0	8
Union City	95	95	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	3
Overton County	179	174	97.2%	0	5	2.8%	0	9
Perry County	79	79	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	4
Pickett County	61	59	96.7%	0	2	3.3%	0	2
Polk County	169	158	93.5%	20	11	6.5%	0	7
Putnam County	560	560	100.0%	66	0	0.0%	0	18
Rhea County	223	223	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	6
Dayton City	56	54	96.4%	0	2	3.6%	0	1
Roane County	472	469	99.4%	0	3	0.6%	0	18
Robertson County	615	579	94.1%	0	36	5.9%	0	16
Rutherford County	1,801	1,680	93.3%	0	121	6.7%	0	39
Murfreesboro City	325	317	97.5%	0	8	2.5%	0	10
Scott County	173	169	97.7%	20	4	2.3%	0	7
Oneida SSD	83	83	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	3
Sequatchie County	127	125	98.4%	0	2	1.6%	0	3
Sevier County	681	675	99.1%	0	6	0.9%	0	24
Shelby County	2,726	2,566	94.1%	0	160	5.9%	0	47
Memphis City	7,101	6,790	95.6%	0	311	4.4%	0	186
Smith County	204	202	99.0%	1	2	1.0%	0	12
Stewart County	149	134	89.9%	0	15	10.1%	0	4
Sullivan County	835	802	96.0%	18	33	4.0%	1	29
Bristol City	256	256	100.0%	151	0	0.0%	0	8
Kingsport City	361	361	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	11
Sumner County	1,466	1,381	94.2%	25	85	5.8%	2	42
Tipton County	569	523	91.9%	0	46	8.1%	0	13
Trousdale County	85	85	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	3
Unicoi County	146	140	95.9%	0	6	4.1%	0	6
Union County	163	152	93.3%	0	11	6.7%	0	7
Van Buren County	48	48	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	2
Warren County	388	376	96.9%	21	12	3.1%	0	11
Washington County	459	437	95.2%	28	22	4.8%	0	14

Table E-11. Permanent Classrooms, Portable Classrooms, and Number in Less Than Good Condition by School System *(continued)*
Five-year Period July 2004 through June 2009

School System	Total Classrooms	Permanent Classrooms	Percent Permanent	Permanent in Less Than Good Condition	Portable Classrooms	Percent Portable	Portable in Less Than Good Condition	Project Count
Johnson City	331	331	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	10
Wayne County	210	210	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	8
Weakley County	331	331	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	11
White County	250	241	96.4%	0	9	3.6%	0	9
Williamson County	1,257	1,225	97.5%	38	32	2.5%	11	34
Franklin SSD	327	327	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	8
Wilson County	690	688	99.7%	0	2	0.3%	0	19
Lebanon SSD	226	220	97.3%	0	6	2.7%	0	5
Totals	**56,265**	**53,910**	**95.8%**	**3,333**	**2,355**	**4.2%**	**172**	**1,689**

Appendix F: TACIR Methodology for Estimated Costs of New Schools Attributable to the Education Improvement Act

Because the descriptions for reported projects were insufficiently clear to allow staff to allocate costs any other way that could be considered accurate, TACIR staff developed a formula to estimate the proportion of the reported costs that could be attributed to the EIA's class-size mandates. Staff did this based on student counts provided by the Department of Education for 1991-92 and 2000-01. They applied the old and the new class-size standards to determine the number of new teachers required then and now under the old and the new standards (see the table below) and used that information to allocate costs between the EIA and growth.

Class-size Requirements Before and After Passage of the Education Improvement Act

Class	Old Requirements[1]		New Requirements[2]	
	Without Waivers	With Waivers	School-wide Averages	Individual Class Maximums
Kindergarten through Grade Three	25	28	20	25
Grade Four	28	31	25	30
Grades Five and Six	30	33	25	30
Grades Seven through Twelve	35	39	30	35
Vocational	23	25	20	25

- Four figures were calculated for each school system, grade-level unit by grade-level unit, but not school by school:

  1. the minimum number of teachers necessary to meet the old class-size standard without waivers in school year 1991-92

[1] Rules and Regulations, State of Tennessee, Chapter 0520, Rule 0520-1-3-.03(3). Ten percent waiver granted upon request. [http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/0520/0520.htm]

[2] Public Chapter 535, Section 37, Acts of 1992; codified at Tennessee Code Annotated, §49-1-104(a).

2. the minimum number of teachers necessary to meet the new class-size averages in school year 1991-92
3. the minimum number of teachers necessary to meet the old class-size standard without waivers in school year 2000-01
4. the minimum number of teachers necessary to meet the new class-size averages in school year 2000-01

- Once those figures were calculated, the school systems were screened as follows:

1. If the number of teachers needed to meet the EIA standard in 2000-01 was the same or less than the number necessary to meet the old standard in 1991-92, then none of the reported cost was attributed to the EIA. This was the case for 31 of the 138 school systems.
2. Otherwise, if the number of teachers needed to meet the old standard in 2000-01 was less than the number necessary to meet the old standard in 1991-92, then all of the reported cost was attributed to the EIA. This was the case for five of the 138 school systems.
3. Otherwise, the reported cost of new construction was allocated between growth and the EIA based on the proportion of additional teachers needed to meet the new standard in 2000-01 versus the number that would have been needed under the old standard.

Because staff did not have consistent information from all school systems to determine which, if any, new schools were replacing old schools and had no aspect of growth or EIA mandates, they did not attempt to exclude any reported costs from this formula. Less than ten percent of the reported costs were for new schools that had the word replace somewhere in their descriptions, and in many of those cases, growth and the EIA were specifically mentioned in relation to the size of the project.

Building Tennessee's Tomorrow:

Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs

July 2004 through June 2009

Glossary of Terms

Basic Education Program (BEP): The programs funded by the formula adopted as part of the Education Improvement Act of 1992 including, among other things, decreasing the number of students in each teacher's classroom. See also Education Improvement Act (EIA).

Business District Development: See Type of Project.

Canceled Stage: See Status/Stage of Project.

Community Development: See Type of Project.

Completion: See Status/Stage of Project.

Conceptual: See Status/Stage of Project.

Construction: See Status/Stage of Project.

Education Improvement Act (EIA): A law enacted by the General Assembly in 1992 that had the effect of, among other things, requiring additional teachers and therefore classroom space to be in place at the beginning of the 2001-2002 school year.

Estimated Cost: An approximate amount of money reasonably judged necessary to complete a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. Estimates must be in current dollars, not adjusted for future inflation. Cost estimates recorded in the inventory should not be limited by the ability of the reporting entity to pay them.

Existing K-12 Schools Inventory Form: The blank document to be completed for existing K-12 schools recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. The construction of new schools is to be reported on the General Survey Form.

Federal Mandate: Any rule, regulation, or law originating from the federal government that affects the cost of a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. See also Mandate.

Fire Protection: See Type of Project.

General Survey Form: The blank document to be completed for each project to be recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory except existing K-12 schools [see Existing K-12 Schools Survey Form]. Types of projects for which these survey forms should be completed are listed and defined under Type of Project.

Housing: See Type of Project.

Industrial Sites &Parks: See Type of Project.

Infrastructure; Public Infrastructure: Capital facilities and land assets under public ownership, or operated or maintained for public benefit, including transportation, water and wastewater,

industrial sites, municipal solid waste, recreation, low and moderate income housing, telecommunications, and other facilities or capital assets such as public buildings (*e.g.*, courthouses; education facilities). Other examples include the basic network of public utilities and access facilities that support and promote land development; storm drainage systems; roads, streets and highways; railroads; gas and electric transmission lines; solid waste disposal sites and similar public facilities.

Infrastructure Need: An infrastructure project with a minimum capital cost of $50,000 deemed necessary to enhance and encourage economic development, improve the quality of life of the citizens, and support livable communities. Infrastructure projects included in the inventory, including each component project in the survey of existing schools, must involve a capital cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), with the exception of technology infrastructure projects in the survey of existing schools, which may be included regardless of cost. Projects considered normal or routine maintenance shall not be included in the inventory, with the exception of transportation projects, which may be included so long as they involve capital costs that are not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

K-12 New School Construction: *See* Type of Project.

Law Enforcement: *See* Type of Project.

Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites: *See* Type of Project.

Mandate; Federal/State Mandate: Any rule, regulation, or law originating from the federal or state government that affects the cost of a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. *See* also Mandate—cost of compliance.

Mandate—cost of compliance: The marginal cost attributable to the additional requirements imposed by a federal or state mandate. The expense that would not be incurred in the absence of the federal or state mandate.

Navigation: *See* Type of Project.

Non K-12 Education: *See* Type of Project.

Other Facilities: *See* Type of Project.

Ownership: The entity [*e.g.*, agency, organization, or level of government] that will hold legal title to the capital facility or land asset upon completion of the project.

Planning/Design: *See* Status/Stage of Project.

Property Acquisition: *See* Type of Project.

Public Buildings: *See* Type of Project.

Recreation: *See* Type of Project.

Routine Maintenance: Regular activities, including ordinary repairs or replacement unrelated to new construction, designed to preserve the condition or functionality of a capital facility or appurtenance to a capital facility, typically costing less than $5,000 for each individual instance. Examples of routine maintenance include, but are not limited to, the replacement of air filters, light bulbs, moving parts subject to natural wear-and-tear, the replenishing of lubricating or combustible fluids, or the application of paints or other preservatives.

School System-wide Need: See Type of Project.

Solid Waste: See Type of Project.

State Mandate: Any rule, regulation, or law originating from state government that affects the cost of a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory. See also Mandate.

Status/Stage of Project: The current phase of development for a project recorded in the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory may be any one of the following:

- **Canceled:** terminated at any stage from conceptual through design or construction; eliminated from consideration for any reason other than completion; to be removed from the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory.
- **Completed:** construction or acquisition is concluded and the capital facility or land asset is available to provide the intended public benefit.
- **Conceptual:** identified as an infrastructure need with an estimated cost, but not yet in the process of being planned or designed. See Infrastructure Need and Status/Stage of Project—Planning & Design.
- **Construction:** actual execution of a plan or design developed to complete or acquire a project identified as an infrastructure need. See Infrastructure Need and Status/Stage of Project—Planning & Design.
- **Planning/Design:** development of a set of specific drawings or activities necessary to complete a project identified as an infrastructure need. See Infrastructure Need and Status/Stage of Project—Construction.

Storm Water: See Type of Project.

Type of Project: Classifications that may be used for projects recorded on the General Survey Form of the Public Infrastructure Needs Inventory [subject to the definitions of Infrastructure and Infrastructure Need] include the following:

- **Business District Development:** Creation, acquisition, expansion or enhancement of a local or regional area or facility designated for commercial enterprise or activity. [Distinguish "community" development.] Examples include, but are not limited to, parking facility improvements, business park development, and speculative building to attract businesses.
- **Community Development:** Creation, acquisition, expansion, renovation or improvement of a local area or facility designated for the benefit of the residents of a specific locality bound together by a shared government or a common cultural or historical heritage. [Distinguish "business district" development.] Examples include, but are not limited to, establishing a community center, improvements to a tourist attraction, and building a welcome center. *Residential sidewalks are no longer included in this category.*
- **Fire Protection:** Capital facilities or assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to prevent, contain, extinguish or limit loss from the destructive burning of buildings, towns, forests, etc. Examples include, but are not limited to, fire hydrants, fire stations and

emergency alert systems. *Tornado sirens, early warning systems, storm alarms, etc., are included here.*

- **Housing:** Capital or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded low- or moderate-income residential facilities or shelters. Examples include, but are not limited to, housing for the elderly, public housing redevelopment/ rehabilitation, modular public housing, public assisted living facilities, and low-income senior housing.
- **Industrial Sites & Parks:** Capital or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded areas for the location of trade or manufacturing enterprises. Examples include, but are not limited to, speculative industrial building and land acquisition for industrial development.
- **K-12 New School Construction:** The development or acquisition of a facility to house instructional programs for kindergarten through twelfth grade students and that has been or will be assigned a unique school identification number by the Tennessee Department of Education.
- **Law Enforcement:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to compel obedience to prevent violation of statutes, ordinances, regulations or rules prescribed by governmental authority. Examples include, but are not limited to, jails and police stations. Emergency 911 systems and related projects are included here.
- **Libraries, Museums, & Historic Sites:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to house publicly funded and accessible, catalogued collections of books, recordings; other reading, viewing or listening materials; works of art, scientific specimens, or other objects of permanent value. Restoring an historic site is included in this category.
- **Navigation:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to provide for or improve transportation by water. Examples include, but are not limited to, public boat docks, channel dredging, river bank reinforcement, and public ferryboats.
- **Non K-12 Education:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded instructional programs for post-secondary students. Examples include junior colleges, public colleges, public universities, or public adult continuing education.
- **Other Facilities:** Capital assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded programs or initiatives that do not meet the definition of any other type of project.
- **Other Utilities:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support the provision of public services such as electricity or gas, but not including water or telecommunications [q.v.]. Examples include, but are not limited to, the installation of gas lines and electrical cables.
- **Property Acquisition:** The purchase of land assets to support publicly funded programs or initiatives that do not meet the definition of any other type of project.
- **Public Buildings:** Capital facilities developed or acquired to support publicly funded programs or initiatives that do not meet the definition of any other type of project. Examples include, but are not limited to, building or renovating a courthouse, city hall, post office, and public restrooms.

- **Public Health Facilities:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded health care services. Examples include, but are not limited to, public health offices, public clinics, public hospitals and public ambulance stations when such stations are not housed in the same building as a fire department.
- **Recreation:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to provide for physical activity, exercise, pass-times or amusements. Examples include, but are not limited to, greenways, hiking trails, public swimming pools, parks, public marinas, ballparks, soccer fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, playgrounds, and a municipal auditorium.
- **School System-wide Need:** Projects that are related to K-12 education, but do not meet the definition of K-12 School. Examples include, but are not limited to, the central office, maintenance and transportation facilities, buses and other vehicles provided the vehicle need meets the $50,000 minimum.
- **Solid Waste:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to provide for the disposal or processing of any garbage or refuse, including recyclable materials when they become discarded; sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and any other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under § 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Examples include, but are not limited to, recycling centers, transfer station, public landfills, public dumps, green boxes, public dumpsters, garbage trucks and other vehicles, provided the rolling stock need meets the $50,000 minimum cost criteria.
- **Storm Water:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support publicly funded efforts to collect, transport, pump, treat or dispose of runoff from rain, snow melt, surface runoff, wash waters related to street cleaning or maintenance, infiltration (other than infiltration contaminated by seepage from sanitary sewers or by other discharges), and drainage. Examples include, but are not limited to, drainage structures, conduits, sewers other than sanitary sewers, berms, catch basins and culverts, gutters, and downspouts.
- **Technology:** Capital assets, including advanced or sophisticated devices such as electronics and computers, but not including telecommunications assets, developed or acquired for general public benefit.
- **Telecommunications:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support the transmission, emission, or reception of impulses, including signs, signals, writing, images or sounds of any nature, by wire, radio, optical or other electric, electromagnetic or electronic system for public benefit.
- **Transportation:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support the conveyance of people, goods, etc. for general public benefit. Examples include, but are

not limited to, the construction and rebuilding of highways, roads, sidewalks, railroad tracks, rail spurs for industry, airports, and mass transit systems.

- **Water & Wastewater:** Capital facilities or land assets developed or acquired to support the treatment or distribution of potable water or the collection, treatment or disposal of commercial and residential sewage or other liquid waste for general public benefit. Examples include, but are not limited to, constructing a water tower, pumping station, or water treatment plant.

Upgrade: A significant improvement or enhancement of the condition of existing infrastructure. For example, a building might be in poor condition, but the addition of a new roof and the replacement of damaged drywall could bring the condition up to good. [Contrast Routine Maintenance.]

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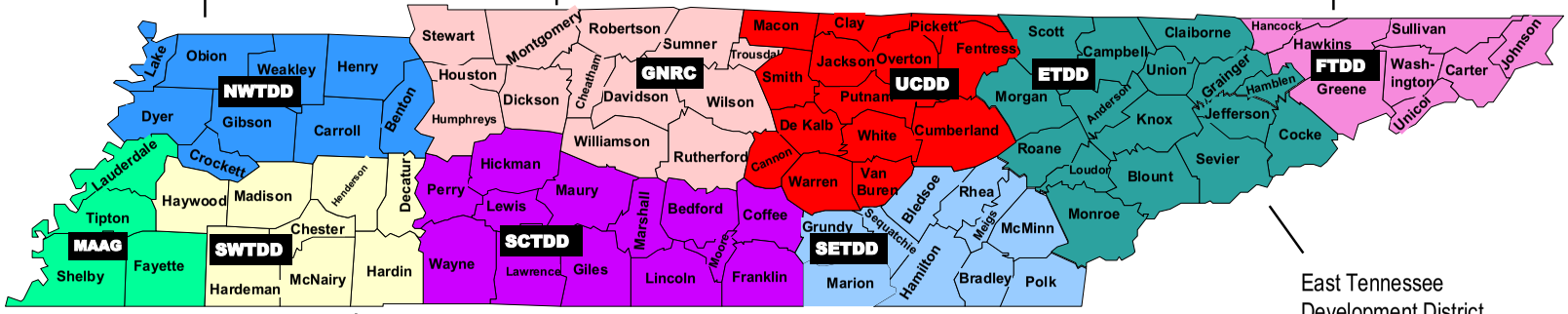

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